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Wilmington Journal.

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nov. 5 32—d3m-wly

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to interfere or trespass in any manner whatever with the wreck of the Ram North Carolina, now lying near Smithville, unless legally authorized by the United States District Court or myself. J. M. JANDRELL,
Contractor with the U. S. Government for wrecking said vessel.
Approved,
HENRY VAUGHAN,
Acting Master, U. S. Navy, and Government Agent.
july 1 235-d3t-wtf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION desiring to establish permanently a School of the highest character have engaged the services of Professor B. P Grady and M. McLeod, Esq., and now offer to the public a Seminary worthy of their patronage. Where the Principals are known no words of commendation need be said in their favor. Long experience in teaching, united with those qualities indispensably requisite to the proper training of the youthful mind, render them eminently fitted for the duties of friend and instructor. The situation is remarkably healthy; the community is universally regarded as uncommonly moral, intelligent and pleasant, and offers, therefore, many and superior inducements to parents and others who are compelled to entrust the education of their sons or wards to others.

Any information that may be desired in regard to terms, &c., will be furnished with pleasure by either of the Teachers, or by the Trustees.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. A. McKOY,
Secretary.
june 24 230-1w—20-3t

Fayetteville Presbyterian, Newbern Journal of Commerce and Raleigh Sentinel, copy 3 weeks and send bills to this office for collection.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

PITTSBORO' SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.

THE next Term opens August 10th, 1868. Scientific, Commercial and Classical Departments, illustrated by the latest Apparatus, Maps, Charts, Minerals, Chemicals, &c., with Lectures. Terms in specie, $15 and $20 per Session, and Board $10 per month. Address Principal for Circular of Reference and Advantages.

C. B. DENSON.
july 3 237-6t—21-2m

DEATH OF EDWARD B. FREEMAN, Esq.

This aged gentleman, who has been for more than thirty years past the Clerk of the Supreme Court, departed this life at Raleigh on the evening of the 30th ult. Mr. Freeman, we believe, was over seventy years old and a distinguished member of the Masonic Fraternity.

We publish by request the following lines, written by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, the accomplished lady of our esteemed fellow-citizen, William J Clarke, Esq.

THE OLD CLERK.

"Our lives may be spotless,† blameless, irreproachable, but only "the pure in heart shall see God." Sinai may bring no accusation, but Calvary alone can speak the talismanic words, which unbar the portals of Heaven." *Masonic Address by Wm. J. Clarke, Esq., June 24th*, 1868.

The old Clerk sits in his office chair,
And his head as white as snow;
His sight is dim and his hearing dull,
And his step is weak and slow.
But his heart is stout, and his mind is clear,
As he copies each decree,
And he smiles and says, as the Judges pass,
"'Tis the last Court I shall see."
But he lingers on till his work is done,
To pass with the old *regime*,
When he lays his pen, with a smile, aside,
To stand at the *Bar Supreme*;
For the old Clerk dies with the Court he served
For forty years save three;
And breathes his last as the Judges meet
To sign their last decree.
The *pointed sword, at his naked heart**
With a child-like smile he views,
For his spirit glows with the fervid heat
Good deeds alone diffuse.
For like his *Lamb-skin apron white*†
Is the life that he has led,
And Sinai brings before the Court
No accusation 'gainst the dead;
While Calvary unbars the gates
Of Heaven, and entrance gives
Unto his soul, which meekly saith,
"I know that my Redeemer lives."

MARY BAYARD CLARKE,
H. O. J.—G. S.

*Masonic emblem of Judgment.
†Masonic emblem of Purity.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We learn that a vein of Isinglass has been discovered in Catawba county, likely to prove very valuable.

A son of Dr. Powell, of Catawba Station, has been prospecting for Isinglass for some time. Recently he discovered some loose but small flakes of it lying on the surface. Upon examination, it was discovered that there was a vein of it. It has been traced half a mile in length; it is three feet thick, and at least five feet deep—how much more has to be found out by further digging.

Isinglass is used wherever a transparent window is needed for intense heat, such as coal stoves, etc. The specimen we have seen of the Catawba Isinglass is perfect.—The sheets are large, and it is as clear as crystal.

The market value of Isinglass is from $2 to $5 a pound.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—We are informed by one of our city Census Takers, that he has found in his travels through the Middle Ward, a colored woman, (a native of Warren county) who says she is the mother of twenty-two children; that she gave birth to twins five times—her first eight children having come in couples. She is sixty-three years old, and says she has not had "a spell of sickness in all her life."

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Salt Lake City rejoices in home made hats.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the bill relative to qualifying officers elected in this State was taken up and referred to a select committee of five, to wit: Messrs. Robbins, Sweet, Barrow, Winstead and Shoffner.

Mr. Sweet, from the committee on Rules, reported rules of order for the government of the Senate, which were slightly amended and adopted.

A message was received from the House transmitting the resolution to print fifty copies for each member of the General Assembly of the Governor's Inaugural and other addresses, and proposing to amend by inserting 10,000 copies.

The Senate refused to concur.

Also, the following bills, which were read the first time: Bill providing for holding a special term of the Superior Court of Caldwell county; and a bill to amend the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The House, according to adjournment, was called to order at 4 o'clock.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. Estes presented a memorial from J. T. Schenck, (negro), contesting the seat of W. W. Grier, of Mecklenburg. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when such committee is appointed.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a resolution ordering the printing of the Inaugural Address of W. W. Holden, and also the remarks of Judge Reade and Lt. Gov. Caldwell, fifty copies to each member.

Mr. Abbott moved to make the number ten thousand, instead of fifty copies to each member. Carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

A message from the Senate transmitting a resolution asking the House to request the Military Commission to furnish the papers in the matter of the election in Caswell county.

[This resolution was ably resisted by Messrs. Hodnett, of Caswell, Durham and Argo. Mr. Hodnett disclosed the infamous conduct of the Bureau officer sent by Gen. CANBY to investigate this case. Mr. Abbott, of New Hanover, took advantage of this occasion to give vent to his daily malignant, cowardly and stupid abuse of Southern people.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The resolution was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections upon motion of Mr. Estes.

Mr. Abbott, from the committee on Rules, presented a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bowman gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to alter the name of the town site of Mitchell county, from Davis to Bakersville.

On motion, the House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Senator from Henderson.

Mr. Robbins presented the credentials of Mr. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell.

The President invited him forward and asked if he knew of any disabilities under which he was laboring, which would disqualify him.

Mr. McLaughlin replied that his constituents had already answered that question

The President stated that he was authorized by the Senate to propound the question.

Mr. McLaughlin protested that he had no authority to do so; that his credentials were before them, and that they might do with them as they saw proper.

On motion of Mr. Rich, his credentials were referred to the Investigation committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Welker: A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional District to take into consideration the arrangements for establishing a Penitentiary.

By the same: A resolution proposing to appoint a committee of five to define the duties of the Board of Public Charity.

By the same: A resolution proposing to admit in Committee of the Whole the Commission on the Code. Adopted.

By Hyman, (negro): A resolution fixing the *per diem* and mileage, allowing $8 per day to the Speakers, $5 per day to the Senators and Clerks, and 20 cents mileage.

By Mr. Moore: A resolution relative to *per diem* and mileage, proposing that the *per diem* and mileage be the same as that of the Legislature of 1866-'67.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, (negro,) his resolution relative to the removal of disabilities of certain persons in North Carolina, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Burns, his resolution, proposing to raise a Committee to investigate and report the condition of papers, &c., connected with the Auditor's office, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill, relative to the issuing of marriage licenses; which passed its second reading, under a suspension of the rules, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Northampton county. On motion of Mr. Barnes, it was amended, by including the Sheriffs of Wilson and Nash, counties.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company was taken up and referred.

A message was received from the House, covering the resolution, as amended, in relation to election frauds in Caswell. The House had included other counties.

Mr. Shoffner, Senator from Alamance, desired to amend by excluding any investigation into alleged frauds in Alamance. The matter was with Gen. Canby and he preferred its remaining.

The Chair ruled that it was not in order to amend.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to go into the election of Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Barrow nominated J. A. McDonald, of Chatham.

There being no other nomination Mr. Welker reluctantly opposed the nominee for the reason that he did not consider him qualified. The election proceeded and Mr. McDonald received 23 votes—many of the Senators having been excused from voting.

A message was received from the House proposing, by bill, to change the name of the county seat of Mitchell from that of "Davis" to its original name "Bakersville."

Also a resolution for the relief of Sheriffs and their securities in the several counties of the State. Both read first time.

Mr. Rich, Senator from Pitt, moved to go into the election of Engrossing Clerk. Agreed to, and Mr. Rich, the brother of the Senator, was put in nomination.

Mr. Love nominated R. W. Best, Esq.

Mr. Rich, Senator, asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Rich received 29 votes and Mr. Best 6.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, of the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. Rhodes: A bill entitled "An Act concerning the settlement of Public Taxes."

The bill was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. White's bill, entitled "An Act for the relief of Sheriffs and their Sureties," was taken up and put upon its third reading.

[This bill allows until January, 1869, for the collection of arrearages of taxes.]

After some amendment the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Bowman presented a bill to change the name of the town site of Mitchell from "Davis" to "Bakersville."

The bill passed its several readings and was ordered to take the usual course.

By Mr. Abbott: The following resolution:

"It being known to some of this body that the Rev. Henry Hardie has made a tour of this State, and is now engaged in preparing a volume embodying an account of the resources of North Carolina, for the information of the public, especially those at a distance who contemplate settling here:

Therefore Resolved, That the Committee of Education be instructed to confer with Mr. Hardie, as to the contents of the book, looking to its publication,, and make such recommendations in regard to it as may seem to them proper."

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Durham moved a message to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of an Enrolling Clerk.

The motion was put and carried.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Committee to examine into the Auditor's accounts, and naming Messrs. Burns and Brogden, on the part of the Senate; and, also, proposing to raise a Joint Committee upon the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens, and naming Messrs. Welker, Galloway, (negro,) and Love as the Senate branch of that committee.

On motion, the resolutions were concurred in and the Senate ordered to be notified thereof.

The Chair announced, as the House branch of the Committee on the removal of political disabilities, Messrs. Sinclair, Foster and Sykes, (negro,) and on the Committee to examine into the accounts of the Auditor, Messrs. Estes, Davis, of Carteret, and Blair.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their readiness to proceed to the election of an Enrolling Clerk, and informing the House that Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was in nomination.

Mr. Durham nominated Mr. J. C. Syme, of Wake.

The roll was called and the vote resulted: McDonald 67; Syme 20.

Mr. Seymour moved to go into the election of an Engrossing Clerk. Carried.

Mr. S. nominated James E. O'Hara, (negro.)

Mr. Stanton placed in nomination R. W. Best, Esq.

Mr. Vestal nominated Mr. T. T. Best, of Forsythe.

The roll being called, Mr. Best received 26 votes, Mr. T. T. Best 11, and O'Hara, (negro,) 48.

Mr. Bowman offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A system of Public Schools is about to be inaugurated and put into operation, under the requirements of the Constitution of the State; *And whereas*, It is provided, in Art. IX, Section 9, of the Constitution, that the General Assembly may alter, amend or repeal all acts, rules and regulations, which may be adopted or made by the Board of Education, in relation to the Free and Public Schools and the Educational Fund of the State:

Resolved, That It is the sense of this General Assembly that the Free Public Schools of the State should be so established and regulated, that colored and white children shall not be taught in the same school and that the School Commissioners of the respective Counties should be instructed and required by the Board of Education to provide separate schools for the two races, and to extend to each the like facilities for instruction, and the proportional benefits of all provisions that have been and may hereafter be made for public education in this State.

Referred to the Committee on Education, when appointed.

On motion, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, from Guilford.

A message was received from the Governor relative to the resolution authorizing the publication of his Inaugural, &c., and transmitting official papers issued by Gen. Canby heretofore, in reference to carrying out the Reconstruction acts.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. White: A bill for the relief of the sureties of the late Sheriff of Perquimans county.

By Mr. Davis: A resolution fixing the *per diem* and mileage, allowing $5 per day for each member for every day of actual attendance, and 20 cents mileage.

By Mr. Blythe: Resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee to be known as the Committee on Salaries and Fees. Lies over.

The following bills and resolutions were taken up and acted upon as follows, to wit:

Bill providing for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration arrangements for establishing a Penitentiary. Adopted.

Resolution proposing to raise a Committee to define the duties of a Board of Public Charity. Adopted.

Resolution proposing to admit in Committee of the Whole the Commission on the Code. Amended by striking out all after the word *resolved*, and inserting: "That the several standing Committees be authorized to consult with the Commission on the Code, on any subject which they may deem necessary." As thus amended, adopted.

Mr. Moore's resolution fixing the per diem for members at $6, and Speaker and Clerks at $10, and allowing 20 cents mileage for all, was taken up.

Mr. Blythe moved to strike out $6, and insert $4.

Mr. Barrow moved that this resolution, including all others relating to this subject, be referred to a select Committee; and the reference was made.

Mr. Robbins moved that the galleries of the Senate be allotted to the two races, so as to avoid their mingling.

A. H. Galloway, (negro) moved to amend as follows: "That the white ladies and gentlemen shoud occupy one side and the colored ladies and gentlemen the other; and that the centre be occupied by any one who desires to do so;" which was adopted.

The Chair announced: "The Gallery to the right of the Speaker will be set apart for white ladies and gentlemen, and the left to the *colored ladies and gentlemen*."

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, appointed by the Presiding officer, viz:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. L. P. Smith, C. H. Brogden, C. Melchor, A. H. Galloway, (negro,) J. W. Etheridge, L. A. Mason, P. T. Beeman.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. W. H. L. Sweet, P. A. Long, Henry Eppes, (negro,) J. W. Purdie, Jas. Blythe, J. W. Beasley.

Claims.—Messrs. J. M. Lindsay, L. J. Forkner, W. L. Love, J. A. Hyman, (negro,) D. D. Colgrove, J. B. Respass, J. H. Davis.

Judiciary.—Messrs. C. L. Winstead, Wm. Barrow, W. M. Robbins, W. H. L. Sweet, R. W. Lassiter, R. I. Wynne, J. B. Cook.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. D. J. Rich, R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Eaves, J. Blythe, Silas Burns, F. G. Martindale, L. J. Forkner.

Education and Literary Board.—Messrs. G. W. Welker, R. W. Lassiter, D. D. Colgrove, J. A. Hyman, (negro,) J. B. Eaves, E. A. White, N. B. Bellamy.

Banks, Currency and Finance.—Messrs. C. H. Brogden, J. S. Harrington, W. M. Robbins, W. L. Love, D. D. Colgrove, P. T. Beeman, E. Legg.

Corporations.—Messrs. W. M. Robbins, D. J. Rich, W. A. Moore, of Carteret, Henry Eppes, (negro,) P. A. Wilson, L. Mason, T. M. Shoffner.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. F. G. Martindale, J. B. Eaves, Joshua Barnes, C. S. Winstead, J. M. Lindsay, A. H. Galloway, (negro,) S. P. Smith.

Agricultural.—W. D. Jones, J. S. Harrington, J. W. Purdie, L. D. Hall, W. B. Richardson, W. M. Moore, of Yancey, J. W. Beasley.

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Lassiter, Welker, Robbins, Beasley, Shoffner, Love and Etheridge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Downing was granted a leave of absence for the balance of the week,

The Chair called attention to several Rules of Order, among them Rule 12, concerning Reporters. He quoted from authorities touching the liberties of Reporters and the legal mode of punishment in case of their treating the body with disrespect. He also read the resolution passed by the late Convention, and said that several members of this House had complained to him that the Reporter of the Sentinel added the word "negro" to the names of colored members, *which they consider as a personal insult.*

The Chair then declared if any Reporter continued the same disrespectful course he would, by virtue of the authority vested in him, exclude him!

Mr. Abbott, from the select committee on Disabilities, asked for instructions whether their functions are restricted to the mere question of admitting to seats persons banned by the 14th article, or whether their powers extend to the investigation of the special cases.

Mr. Sinclair moved to instruct the committee to investigate each case upon its individual merits.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend by instructing the committee to confine their report to the general question "whether members elect, banned by the Howard amendment, are disqualified from taking their seats."

Mr. Durham said that this committee had been raised by a joint resolution. The Senate branch of it had investigated each special case, and had admitted some five or six Senators. But the Chairman of the House committee had seen fit to construe the duties of said committee merely to enquire whether or not the 14th article was operative.

Mr. Abbott replied that he understood the duty of the committee to be merely to express an opinion as to the legality of the article supposed to disqualify certain persons claiming seats on this floor.

Mr. Seymour's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Abbott then stated that the committee would offer a report to-morrow.

A communication was received from the Code Commission, in reply to the resolution recently passed by the House, informing them that the invitation to address the House, in committee of the Whole, would at some convenient future day be accepted.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Pou offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested now to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

2d. That properly authenticated copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Pou made, in support of his resolutions, a lengthy and able speech.

Mr. Ingram did not concur with Mr. Pou. He thought the first part of his speech was rather an apology for secession, &c.

Mr. Sinclair next addressed the House, in support of the resolutions, in a speech of force and eloquence, which will appear hereafter.

Mr. Abbott did not propose to discuss the resolutions at any length. They were identically the same that were introduced in the Republican State Convention, and introduced by the same faction. In regard to Mr. Pou, from what little he knew of him, he did not doubt his honesty and sincerity, but as for the gentleman from Robeson, all he had to say was that he had sent his baggage over to the Conservatives, and had better follow it.

Mr. Sinclair demanded that the Clerk should take down the words.

Mr. A. took his seat, while the Clerk read the objectionable words.

Mr. Sinclair said he had not objected to the words about the "baggage," but the inference drawn between his honesty and sincerity and that of the gentleman from Johnston, but he now understood that no personal reflection was meant.

Mr. Abbott then resumed in opposition. Until he saw some signs of repentance and good fruits of loyalty, he would suffer his right arm to drop off, and his tongue to cleave to his mouth, before he would flinch from his position in this matter. This resolution was a step towards debauching the politics of the State and taking the power from the hands of the Republicans. He thought the better and safer policy was to strengthen and fortify their position and render their policy impregnable to the future attacks of the disloyal element, &c.

Mr. A. then concluded by moving to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which motion was put and carried.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by Prof. Brewer, Principal of a Freedmen's School in this City.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Sweet, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill relative to Marriage license, recommended amendments and that the bill be engrossed and printed. Adopted.

Mr. Winstead, from the same, a bill for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties, recommending its passage.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By A. H. Galloway, (negro,): A bill providing for the election of Inspectors for the City of Wilmington.

By J. A. Hyman, (negro,): A resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to report a bill prohibiting the distillation of corn and wheat in this State.

By Mr. Shoffner: A resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report some plan for filling vacancies of County Commissioners.

By Mr. Robbins: A bill continuing in office the Board of Commissioners appointed by Gen. Canby for the town of Salisbury, and to legalize the acts of the same. Passed its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Etheridge, it was referred to the Committee on Corporations, with instructions to report to-morrow.

By Mr. Cook: A resolution proposing to raise a standing Committee, to be designated the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. Love offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The people of Iredell county did elect John McLaughlin, a loyal white man, to represent them in the Senate of North Carolina; *and whereas*, in violation of all constitutional and popular rights, their representative has been hindered and delayed and actually prevented from taking his seat in the Senate, and his credentials referred to a committee, some of whom are known to have been soldiers and rebels; *and whereas*, John McLaughlin, the Senator elect from Iredell, has taken the test-oath and is now willing to take it:

Therefore Resolved, That the action of the Senate, in this matter of his credentials, cannot be defended, and the President of the Senate is hereby requested forthwith to admit the Senator from Iredell now in the lobby, to his seat in the Senate, upon his taking the test-oath—the lobby being no place to seat the loyal representative of the free people of Iredell.

Mr. Love moved a suspension of the rules, that the resolution might be put upon its passage.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay the motion to suspend on the table, and the motion to table prevailed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Beaseley, Bellamy, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Epps, negro, Galloway, negro, Harrington, Hall, Legg, Long, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Wynne and Winstead.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Brogden, Eaves, Etheridge, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, negro, Lindsay, Love, Martindale, Moore, of Yancey, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Sweet, White and Wilson.

The following bills and resolutions came up and were disposed of as follows, to wit:

Resolution on *per diem and mileage*. Referred.

Bill for the relief of the Sheriffs of the counties of Northampton, Wilson and Nash, passed its second reading.

Bill providing for the holding of a special term of the Superior Court of Caldwell county passed its second reading.

Bill to change the name of the Town site of the county of Mitchell, from Davis to Bakersville. Mr. Robbins moved to strike out *Bakersville* and insert *Lee*. The Chair decided the amendment out of order, and the bill passed its second reading, as it came from the House.

Resolution proposing to raise a Joint committee on Salaries and Fees passed its second reading.

Bill for the relief of Sheriffs and their securities in the State passed its third reading under a suspension of the rules, as follows: Ayes 38, nays 3. Messrs. Wynne, Hayes and Wilson voting in the negative.

Mr. Barrow moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Agreed to.

The Chair announced the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON STATE PRISONS AND PENITENTIARY.

1st	District	Messrs.	Barrow,
2d	"	"	Rich,
3d	"	"	Galloway, negro.
4th	"	"	Burns,
5th	"	"	Welker,
6th	"	"	Melchor,
7th	"	"	Blythe.

Committee on Public Charities—Messrs. Welker, Moore of Carteret, Hayes, Love, Respass.

Committee on Per Diem—Messrs. Shoffner and Moore, of Carteret.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Sweet and Brogden.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

At 10½ o'clock the Speaker assumed the Chair and called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. —— Warwick, (negro).

The Chair announced Messrs. Laflin, Welker and Gahagan, as the House branch of the committee on *per diem*.

A communication from General Hincks, transmitting the papers in reference to the contested election in Camden county was read.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

Judiciary—Messrs. Seymour, Bowman, Pou, Barnett, Durham, Argo, Candler, Abbott and Harris, of Wake, (negro).

Privileges and Elections—Messrs Pou, Stilley, Durham, Smith, of Martin, Sykes, (negro), Moring, Short, Long, of Richmond, Peck, Siegrist, and Harris, of Franklin.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Downing, Hicks, Gilbert, High, Kelly, of Moore, Hutchings, Forkner, (negro), Humphries, Ellington, Hawkins, and Sinclair.

Penal Institutions—Messrs. Graham, Blair, Hinnant Cherry, (negro), Crawford, (negro), Carson, Boddie, Ferebee, Long, of Chatham, and White.

Education—Messrs. Bowman, Abbott, Mendenhall, Harris, of Wake, (negro), Stevens, Hodgins, Ragland, Wiswall, Cawthorne, (negro), Foster, and Shaver.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining—Messrs. Stevens, Kinney, Pearson, Williamson, (negro), Proctor, Wilkie, Gunter, Forkner, Davis, Reynolds, and Kelly, of Davie.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Ashworth, Laflin, Estes, Justice, of Rutherford, Price, (negro), Gatling, Moore, Ragland, Hayes, (negro), Renfrow, and Farrow.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Harris, of Wake, (negro), Ames, Hodnett, Parker, Sweat, (negro), Rea, Vestal, Clayton, of Chowan, Williams, Morris, and Snipes.

Corporations—Messrs. Barnett, Horney, Leary, (negro), Jarvis, Hutchings, Matheson, Whitley, Banner, Robbins, (negro), Brown, and Morrill.

Claims—Messrs Dixon, Vest, Hendricks, Jarvis, Rhodes, Ellis, Mayo, (negro), Armstrong, Justice, of Henderson, Harris, of Franklin, and Green.

The Committees on Finance and Internal Improvements to be announced to-morrow.

Messrs. Jarvis, Hodgins and Crawford, (negro,) were granted leave of absence.

J. O. Hicks, of Clay, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee on Disabilities, asked to defer a report until to-morrow morning.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. Gunter: A resolution to raise a committee of one from each Congressional District, to report upon the location and management of the State Penitentiary.—Lies over.

By Mr. Justice, of Rutherford: A bill to allow Judges of the Superior Courts to examine applicants and grant licenses to those that are qualified. Referred.

By Mr. Hutchings: A bill to prohibit the distillation of corn. Referred.

By Mr. Davis: A bill entitled "an act empowering the State Commissioners to select a site for the State Penitentiary."—Referred.

By Mr. Wilkie: A bill to provide an abatement of taxes in Jones county. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Pou's resolution, in regard to the removal of political disabilities from the citizens of the State, was taken up and read.

Mr. Proctor moved to lay them on the table, but withdrew his motion to indulge

Mr. Estes, who said in the course of his remarks that these resolutions would bring upon the surface the old politicians to plunge the State into rebellion. He alluded to the bitterness with which the opposite party had conducted the late canvass, and said that those men were still actuated with the same spirit that influenced them in 1861. He would not vote for the resolutions to enfranchise a set of men who had still the spirit of rebellion, &c.

The motion to lay on the table being renewed, Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted in the following ballot:

AYES.—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Carson, Candler Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, negro, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris, negro Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Price, negro, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweat, negro, Sykes, negro, Siegrist, Vestal, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall, Waldrop and Williams.

NAYS—Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hinnant, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Matheson, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

Mr. Sinclair's resolutions in regard to the charges against Judge E. W. Jones came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Sinclair said he had no personal animosity against the gentleman charged.—Nay, his sympathy was for him, and he would like, consistently with his duty to the interests of the State, to withdraw the resolution. The Judge stood indicted as a criminal in the very Court which he was elected to preside over, and the charges of his conduct in this matter were not the only ones against him. He (Sinclair) would now wash his hands of the affair.—He had done his duty, and the House could do as they pleased.

Mr. Vest said that at first he had voted against the resolutions, but he had since ascertained that they were true, so he would now vote for them.

Mr. Seymour said the House was not the custodian of public morals. It was the business of the Grand Jury to investigate high crimes and, unless the resolution charged something more definite, the House could have nothing to do with it. They were not impeachable crimes, &c. He, therefore,

Mr. Sinclair said if the House would choose to sit calmly by and see a Judge of one of their high Courts taken up on the public streets of the Capital, as a common vagrant, and not take steps to maintain the integrity and respectability of the bench, then their regard for the honor and purity of the Judiciary had fallen low indeed.

Mr. Barnett said he heartily endorsed the resolutions, both in spirit and letter. He was wholly ignorant, both as to the qualifications as a Judge and as to the general habits of the gentleman alluded to in the resolutions. If his conduct last week was a specimen of his general deportment, then it is the duty of the Republican party, the party that gave him his position, to depose him. If he is a nuisance, then let us abate the nuisance, and place some gentleman upon the Superior Court bench who will fill that responsible position with dignity, grace and ability.

Mr. Abbott supported, in some remarks, the motion to postpone.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, the roll was called and resulted in the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Candler, Clayton, of Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Dixon, Estes, Foster, Farrow, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Horney, Hayes, negro, Hendricks, Justice of Henderson, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris, negro, McCanless, Peck, Pou, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, negro, Siegrist, Vestal, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall and Waldrop.

NAYS—Ames, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Carson, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cawthorn, negro, Ellington, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, Hoffman, Hodgin, Hinnant, Hawkins, Ingram, Long, of Chatham, Matheson, Mendenhall, Moring, Price, negro, Parker, Proffitt, Sweat, negro, Snipes, Sinclair, Shaver, Thompson, Vest and Williams.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a Joint Committee, consisting of three from the House and two from the Senate, to fix the salaries and fees of the public officers, and report at as early a day as possible.

On motion, the House concurred in the message.

Mr. Abbott moved to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the subject of city and town elections, and report as soon as possible.

Mr. Estes gave notice that he would introduce a bill to authorize the Speaker to employ two messengers.

The Chair announced Messrs. Seymour, Pou and Crawford, (negro,) as the House branch of the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

W. T. J. Hayes (negro) gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prohibit the distillation of grain.

Mr. Justice, of Henderson, gave notice that he would offer a bill to change the county of Catawba from the 9th to the 10th District.

On motion, the House then adjourned until 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

**The New Impeachment—Old Age and Malignity—The Ambition of Thad. Stevens—W. W. Holden—The Democratic Convention—North Carolina Carpet-baggers—

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT;

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Seymour and Blair.

From all parts of the country, from Canada to the Gulf, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Democratic nominations are received with the most cordial enthusiasm. We are satisfied that more popular nominations could not have been made. People who everywhere are tired of military rule, recognize in the nomination of the foremost statesman of the country a direct issue in favor of the civil over the military. In all quarters men are rallying to the standard of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as the only hope of saving the country from the tyranny which will result from the election of the "General of all the armies." GRANT'S hopes for the Presidency are rapidly vanishing in—smoke.

The Electoral College Bill.

Below is the little bill affecting the rights of Southern States to participate in the next Presidential election passed by the United States Senate on Friday. It is another little link in the chain of measures engendered by the malice of Congress towards the South. It will not amount to much. Congress has yet to find its bad work, prompted by its bad, its criminal motives, frustrated. How, they will see in due time:

"*Resolved, etc.*, That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf."

North Carolina's Votes in the National Democratic Convention.

The following statement embraces the votes cast by the North Carolina delegation in the late Convention, viz:

THIRD DAY.

1st ballot—Johnson 9.
2d " —Johnson 8½; Pendleton ½.
3d " —Johnson 1; Pendleton 2; English 6.
4th " —Seymour 9.
5th " —Pendleton 2½; Hancock 5½.
6th " —Pendleton ½; Hancock 8½.

FOURTH DAY.

7th " —Hancock 9.
8th " —Pendleton 4½; Hendricks 3½; Hancock 1.
9th " —Hendricks 6½; Hancock 1; Pendleton ½; Packer ½.
10th " —Hendricks 5½; Pendleton ½; Packer 1.
11th " —Hendricks 9.
12th " —Hendricks 9.
13th " —Hancock 9.
14th " —Hancock 9.
15th " —Hancock 9.
16th " —Hancock 9.
17th " —Hancock 9.
18th " —Hancock 9.

FIFTH DAY.

19th " —Hancock 9.
20th " —Hancock 9.
21st " —Hancock 8; Hendricks 1.
22d " —North Carolina had cast her entire vote for Hendricks. When Ohio was called, Seymour was placed in nomination and voted for by that State. He immediately withdrew it, positively declining the nomination. The roll proceeded, a few States only voting for Seymour. All over the Hall the result of the ballot was known, but before it was announced by the Secretary, before, indeed, there had been time to count it, the crash came. The break in the line is thus described:

North Carolina led the advance. Rising to his feet in a moment of comparative quiet, and speaking with a stentorian voice, heard in the remotest corner of the hall, the Chairman, Mr. Wright said, "I am instructed by the delegation from North Carolina to change their vote, and to cast it, as they originally cast it, for Horatio Seymour, of New York.

State after State followed the lead until the whole vote was recorded for Horatio Seymour.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We have been astonished to find, in the *Sentinel's* report of the proceedings of the Legislature, which we publish this morning, that Mr. Blythe had introduced in the Senate a bill to "amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company." Feeling a deep interest in this work of Internal Improvement—knowing its value to the State, and believing that the future of our city is, in a great measure, dependent upon its success, we called upon Col. COWAN—the President of the Company—to ascertain in what manner it was desired that the charter of the Company should be amended, so that we might contribute our assistance to its accomplishment. He assures us that he knows nothing of the bill except what he has seen in the *Sentinel*—that the authorities of the Company have not asked for any amendment to the charter, nor authorized any one else to do so—that the liberality heretofore extended by the State, is sufficient to place the completion of the road beyond any contingency, except that of mismanagement—and that the bill, whatever it may be, must of necessity be submitted to the Stockholders, and accepted by them as a part of their charter, before it can have any binding effect whatever.

The bonds, to the amount of one million of dollars, which have heretofore been endorsed by the State, have been sold at good prices; and, with the proceeds, the Company has been relieved from its embarrassments, and arrangements have been made to extend the road beyond the Pee Dee river. The work of laying track will soon be commenced, and our business men are looking forward, with confidence, to an early and close communication with Anson county, and with all that rich and prosperous country, which will find it to their advantage to trade in this direction.

With such an income as the coming reports of the Company will show—with such an increase as this extension of the road will necessarily produce—the Directors of the Company feel confident that they can easily sell the remainder of their mortgage and complete their work. They have already authorized the President to put the whole line under contract so soon as, in his judgment, it is prudent to do so.

This is good news for all who are interested in this work of improvement; and, from the well-known prudent character of the Directory, we feel sure that the programme will be successfully carried out, unless politicians and adventurers shall interfere to cripple this, as they have already crippled every work of improvement which they have touched in this, or any other State, North or South. We do not say that such is the object, or that such will be the result of Mr. Blythe's bill, but we do say that it is passing strange—that it is, at the least, suspicious, that such a bill should have been introduced without the knowledge of those who have been chosen by the Stockholders to superintend and direct the affairs of their Company.

Speeches of Governor Vance.

Ex-Gov. VANCE has been entertaining the citizens of New York, Baltimore and Richmond with his inimitable speeches.—We copy brief references to the two former. We will give an account of his Richmond speech in our next.

At the New York ratification meeting, Gen. HAMPTON and Gov. PERRY, and other distinguished gentlemen spoke. Gov. VANCE is reported as follows:

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, came forward and proceeded to address the meeting. He said, if any one desired to know why he stood before them on that occasion—a man lately engaged in rebellion against the Union of the States—he would answer in a little anecdote: An old negro down in the South was brought up before the justice, who said to him: "John, I'm mighty sorry to see you here." John replied: "Master, afore de Lord, I wouldn't be here if the soldiers hadn't fotched me." [Laughter.] I may say with John, that it was the soldiers fotched me. The military despotism of the South brought me here before you. [Cheers.] You might take me from this admission, to be a damned rebel.—He was one of those who accepted the situation; but he was not content to be tamely subjugated to negro rule, as it was to be judged by events in Dahomey, Hayti, and St. Domingo. He came here to plead for his home and country, and a brave people; and as such he thought his remarks would be received by them in the spirit in which he intended them. There was nothing left in his old State but scalawags and carpet-baggers.—[Laughter.] There is a tide flowing over the South, that, if not stayed, will cover the North as well as the South. The whole State of North Carolina was in the hands of the negro, and a few poor, miserable, despicable whites. The South is turned into a penal colony, open to every scalawag that likes to come among the people there. He would paraphrase a Latin quotation by translating that quotation in this way, "Beware of the Yankee when he comes with a carpet-bag." [Laughter.] He said he came here to ascertian for himself whether he was in or out of the Union, a thing he was anxious about. When the Freedmen's Bureau agent was out to collect taxes he seized a man and demanded his taxes because he was in the Union; but when they went to Congress and demanded their rights under the Constitution, they were told to take themselves off—that they were out of the Union. Did they want to see the men of the South governed and controlled by the negro? ["No, no."] Do they want the old South, that supplied so many great men to the country—sages, scholars heroes, and statesmen—to be trampled down by an African civilization? Did they want to see the south degraded and trampled on, or did they desire to see the whole land reconstructed, and the South again left to develop her resources and her wealth in her own way? [Cheers.] There must be an end to the present deplorable state of affairs. They had bowed to the yoke long enough, and it was now time that they should rise and assert their manhood under the Constitution.—This great country must be restored to its original position of grandeur and greatness, or else constitutional liberty is gone forever. The Democratic party is able to right these evils—[applause]—and the party need only put the shoulder to the wheel to help the South out of the "Slough of Despond" into which it had fallen.—The early Americans fought England because their tea was taxed; but we of the South had not only our tea taken from us, but we have had our silver spoons stolen from us.—[S. S. Cox called for three groans for Gen. Butler, which were given with great vim.] The South had no ill will to the negroes *per se*. The ancient love of the white man for the negro would have long since brought them together in their old relations were it not for the scalawags and carpet-baggers from the North. He was as willing to do as much for the negro as New York had done for him. He would give him every right he enjoyed at present by the negroes of the North.—He hoped through the aid and assistance of the Democratic party to recover their liberties.—[Cheers.]

At Baltimore the following report is published in the *Sun*:

The president then introduced the Hon. Zebulon Vance, of Nort Carolina, who said that Baltimore was the Mecca to which every generous Southern heart turns and kneels with Eastern devotion. He spoke of the noble charities which she had dispensed to the suffering people of the South. But to remove that suffering it is not only necessary that she should help them with her basket and her store, but she should put her shoulders to the wheel to help the Southern States to work out their own salvation through the election of a democratic President.

Gov. Vance described the condition of North Carolina under negro domination, and the extraordinary character of the Constitution under which the State has just been admitted to representation in Congress. But they now have an appeal from negro rule to the whole American people, and he had no doubt of the result. He then referred to the action of the National Democratic Convention and said that although he was aware that the nominees were not the first choice of Maryland, he believed that there was not a man who would not give them an ardent support in November next. He gave a graphic description of the government of North Carolina under negro officers and Yankee carpet-baggers, all of which, he said, was forced upon her by Congress for the purpose of perpetuating the supremacy of the radical party for another four years.

He illustrated the absurd character of the government of his State by many anecdotes and humorous descriptions, which almost convulsed his hearers with laughter. In relation to the prospects of the Presidential canvass, he said it could have but one result. The vote of the Southern States will not all be cast for the radical candidates. North Carolina will give 20,000 majority for Seymour and Blair, and when the military power and the freedmen's bureau are withdrawn from other States, the negro vote will no longer be given entirely to the radicals, but will be cast in sufficient numbers to secure the success of the democratic ticket in a majority of the Southern States.

Gov. Vance spoke for nearly two hours, and at the close was loudly cheered. A vote of thanks was also given him.

The president of the association gave notice that the hall would be open every night for public speaking.

Patronage.

We notice by the Legislative proceedings of Saturday, which we publish this morning, that the two New England carpet-baggers, who profess to represent New Hanover, without having either paid taxes or listed their names upon the tax lists of the county, have turned their brainless invectives against the Democratic press of this city. We stand neither in fear of their ability to frame, nor make good, charges against us. If they desire to challenge us to cross swords upon personal records, we stand ready to make or meet the issue.

As to their patronage, we scorn it. We are not to be deterred from a defense of our people through regard for, or fear of, their maligners, and it ill-becomes one who draws patronage from the Federal Treasury with his right hand, while his left is on the coffers of the State, to insinuate that patronage would shape the course of others.

Such men have not built up the prosperity of this paper, and such men cannot pull it down. Our strength and success is built upon the good will and friendship of the virtuous, intelligent and patriotic people of this city and section, whose moral and social refinement is proof against the loss of patronage—yea, even the want of the good opinion of these self-important representatives of New Hanover.

We accept the gauntlet which these two knights have thrown down. Withdraw your patronage from us—frown upon us—by all means give us your political dislike, and be not miserly in your personal ill-will.

"Writes Himself Governor."

In complying with the act of Congress, announcing the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution, known as "Article Fourteen," by the Legislature of North Carolina, President JOHNSON has signified his personal contempt of, and official protest against, the miserable carpet-bag government established by the bayonets of the Federal soldiers over the people of this State. We regard this proclamation but the beginning of the official acts which, under the ensuing Democratic administration, will end in the peaceful overthrow of the military governments established throughout the South.

Never in the history of any country was official impudence and mendacity so deserving of Executive contempt—and never was that contempt more witheringly shown. It is a just appreciation of the dishonest and dishonorable means used by Holden to attain his ignoble position—it files in the archives of the country the people's censure, through their Chief Magistrate, of a condemned demagogue—it brands for all time to come the infamy, through its most conspicuous and shining devotee, by which a noble people have been despoiled of their proud inheritance.

"A paper," says the President, "* * * * was transmitted by, and under the "name of W. W. Holden, who therein "writes himself Governor of the State of "North Carolina * * * *, and is attested by the names of John H. Boner or "Bower, as Secretary of the House of Rep-"resentatives, and T. A. Byrnes, as Secre-"tary of the Senate, and its ratification on "the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod "R. Caldwell, as Lieutenant Governor, "President of the Senate, and J. W. "Holden, as Speaker of the House of Rep-"resentatives." In making known that he will not recognize the reconstructed States, the President has used the best means to show his utter contempt for the disreputable individuals selected to signify the pretended ratification by North Carolina of the pending amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It goes upon the records of the country as the official appreciation of the dishonorable means used to advance party interests at the expense of the public welfare. It will remain a withering curse, to the third and fourth generations, upon those whose infamy it perpetuates. By all means let everybody read the proclamation.

North Carolina Railroad Company—Meeting of Stockholders, &c.

We promised on Saturday to recur to this meeting again. We see the *Sentinel* omits all the important part of the last days proceedings, no doubt, because of sorrow and shame that the State's interest in her public works could be so shamefully surrendered to a private "clique" for *individual* gain.

Our readers will remember that the Stockholders last year, at Greensboro', made an order requiring the road to be worked so as to produce the largest possible income. In other words, they required the use of the *whole* length of their road instead of a part, when it was manifestly to their interest to have it so worked. We copy the resolutions below. This order, though only partially enforced, produced an increased revenue of forty-two thousand dollars, as stated by the Superintendent in his annual report. The President stated that if the resolutions had been fully carried into effect the increased income would have been sixty thousand dollars; and that it is in the power of the Directory so to manage the road this year as to increase the receipts for the current year, over and above those of 1867, sixty thousand dollars.

With this record, and these facts before the meeting, the *State Proxy*, Gen. Laflin, *repealed* the Greensboro' order, which had produced such results (and which, if enforced, would have produced much greater results), and left the subject as it was formerly, in the control of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

The whole scheme was evidently gotten up and arranged by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad interest. No change or alteration could be allowed by the Proxy—the *i*'s were all dotted and the *t*'s crossed by Dr. H's order, and there they must stand. One of the Directors took the repeal papers to Dr. H. and asked him if they were not in his hand writing—so exactly did they tally with the interests of his Company.

Instead of *repealing* the original resolutions (which the Proxy said confined the Directors to a certain course of policy, and he wanted to leave them free), a substitute was offered by Col. Fremont, in substance as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be instructed to make the best arrangements they can with connecting Railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers, with a view to the largest income for this Company, *first*; and *secondly*, to other works in which the State is interested."

This resolution covered the whole ground that the repealer said he desired to cover, and yet it was voted down by the State Proxy, who, it would seem, did not desire the North Carolina Railroad Company to receive the *largest income possible*, nor did he wish other State works to have their incomes increased by means of such a policy—as *under it the State might prosper*.

The whole work is most extraordinary, and coupled with the order to issue $700,000 worth of bonds, it is *very significant*. We have no desire to bring this question into party politics, and shall not do so, unless forced into that position; but we do say, more in sorrow than in anger, as a stockholder and as a citizen of North Carolina, such things as these should not be done.

A State's Proxy should *honestly* represent the interest of the *State*, and not an outside interest; and the North Carolina Railroad should not borrow money in this its first year of prosperity—real prosperity—(fiscal year 1867 and 1868)—when every train was run to pay an *income* rather than to make a *show*.

We fully intend to give the new President and Superintendent all praise if they do well, and the Board of Directors shall have full justice at our hands. While we are strong partizans in the political field, we are not so in the management of our public works; and if the present government of that Road shall show as good results as the late management has done, they shall be approved by us.

In conclusion, we would say that we learn that the entire individual stock was opposed to the repeal of these resolutions. Messrs. Fremont, Turner, Barringer, Parsley and others all spoke against it, and made some very strong points against repeal, but they had no influence with the "one-man-power" of the State proxy.

A most extraordinary contrast to the action last year at Greensboro', when the repealed resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice or vote. A stock vote was not thought of.

GREENSBORO' RESOLUTIONS REPEALED.

"WHEREAS, The income and consequent profits of all Railroads depend obviously and mainly on the amount of transportation of passengers and freights over the entire Road of any Company, and such income and profits are necessarily diminished when such transportation is performed over but a part instead of the whole length of the Road; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That it is manifestly the duty of the Directors of this Company to adopt and pursue such a course as will most surely carry into effect the principles and policy referred to in the preamble hereto."

"*Resolved*, 2d. That the Directors of this Company are hereby instructed, as promptly as may be practicable, to make such arrangements jointly with the Railroad Companies, as well at the Eastern as at the Western terminus of the Road of this Company, as will most certainly insure the transportation of passengers and freights over the longest distance of the Road of this Company."

Is there anything *untrue* or *improper* stated in the above resolutions? Then why repeal them?

Will not our cotemporaries in the State, without regard to party, notice this article? It seems to us that we should watch our public works and their managers.

Holden's Inaugural.

In perusing the Inaugural of W. W. Holden, the Governor appointed by the unconstitutional partisan body in Washton, one cannot but notice the flimsy, hollow web which endeavors to conceal the monstrous ideas of the man. His very first sentence is as false as it is ignoble. Is the unity of our Government restored? Are we one people? *The Great Rebellion, he* he says, *is suppressed*. He, above every other individual, was a mover of that which cast his State in a vortex of excitement in 1861, and did more by inflammatory harrangues to urge on the masses to a bloody war. He now prattles about the restoration of the insurgent States "to their *Constitutional* relations to the General Government," and of "Liberty and Union in North Carolina." These expressions would imply that the Congressional Governor was permitting a witticism to shine forth from his dusky, greasy visage.—Liberty and Union! Liberty to usurpers to rise up and plunder the people of their rights, their manhood and their name. Union of carpet-baggers, gathered together from New Hampshire and Maine, and from the scourings of the *canaille*, negroes and scalawags, to tread beneath their dirty feet the wealth, happiness and law of the land. Governor Pecksniff is horrified when he thinks of the late civil war; what sacrifices it brought on countless families; what tribulation and distress. Now, "no effort will be made to blacken unrepentant rebels, but it will be left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion."

What place will the historian assign to that man that has never done a deed in his whole political life which is not stamped with the blackest and direst dishonor?—What more deceitful actor in that "tragedy" than he? Every soldier who fought for the Union knows this answer: None. He was cunning, malignant and cruel, false to his heart, for his tongue did never pronounce the prickings of his conscience. Had he ever any? He would provide for the poor, the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates.—Wonder if he means his political household? Certainly. A man that would remove from the medical supervision of institutions for those classes above mentioned, without doubt cares not for their protection. An ignoramus must take the place of an experienced physician in the care of the insane, when every candid man must know that of every other class of God's afflicted, this particular one demands the office of one who has devoted his talents and his years to it as a speciality.

The demagogue further says: "It is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States (of the Radical Congress) are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void." So the Governor had to give expression to the confession of guilt. You say truly, O Governor, that many hold this opinion. The millions say so, and they will make them null and void. The *fiat* is gone forth. From Oregon to Maine is it ringing in the ears of enthusiastic multitudes. "To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted, &c., shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." We say to maintain the honor of the State, that every evil which has been inflicted upon our people by the miserable men that are now at the head of our Legislation be removed by the removal of its cause. And we are men! A negro and a cobbler, from Massachusetts, are our Senators from this district!!

The man moralizes: "Behold, the beautiful country they have left us!" &c., &c. The Rump Congress "has exhibited extraordinary clemency and magnanimity!"

Was there ever such a travesty on words? Men, read them. Boys, read them. Girls read them. Old men, read them. Old women, read them. Ye young, ye old, ye beautiful, ye good, all, everybody, read them. Ask yourselves this question: Where is the shadow of that clemency, of that magnanimity of which they speak? It is in pardoning Holden. It is in offering every insult, every degradation, that lies in the power of a spiteful and narrow nature.

The rhymester now loves the Union and the

"Northern Star."

He loves his home because the sky is above it, and will be above his grave. The sooner the better. He dares mention his name in connection with that of Washington. The insolence of the fellow!

Poor, tame, wishy-washy inaugural! Are you the best that the giant mind could produce? Your delivery, indeed, must have been forced. You sound the same knell of the Radical platform, ding! dong! dead, and gone. Make way for the people. The voice of the Nation has spoken. Radicalism must die. It cannot stand. Truth will arise. It will conquor falsehood. Our Platform is Truth, Humanity, Justice.

The University.

Among the items of State news we publish the "pall-bearers" of the defunct University of North Carolina. Its sons, embracing some of the first scholars, divines and statesmen of the country, will mourn the loss of their *Alma Mater*, but death was eminently preferable to a dishonored life with such social and moral profligates as have been forced upon her.

The "Board of Education," so-called, has suspended the exercises of the University. This was a matter of prudence, but required no foresight. The students were leaving, and all would have departed in a body, with probably every member of the Faculty, upon the formal transfer of the institution to the "Trustees" and "Board of Education." It would be a little too much to educate a few hundred negroes at public expense yet. Another year's advancement in politics—another twelve month's submission of scalawags to carpet-bag dictation, and we shall have a full-blown negro college, supported by the white tax-payers of the State. The chains might fret and gall the limbs now, but gradually their rusty exterior will be covered with velvet in the shape of little favors and employments, until all will be bound hand and foot.

We hear that *Rev.* S. S. Ashley, who is a graduate of Oberlin Institute, in Ohio, (is he really a mulato?) has recommended the reorganization of the University upon the same system, as a Normal School, for blacks and whites, to be instructed as teachers, which the "Board of Education" approves.

The property of the University is under mortgage to the Bank of North Carolina, and we feel warranted in saying that the Stockholders should demand its foreclosure so that it might be purchased by gentlemen who would establish a proper College upon the ruins of the grand old University. The two Societies should withdraw their libraries and furniture at once. It would be far better to lend them to some properly organized association until these bodies could be again reorganized.

The destruction of this, the noblest of North Carolina's institutions, is the first visible fruits of Radical rule in the State. And how fitting is it that the University should be its earliest victim. It is the proud nursing mother of most of the refinement and intellect of the State; it was the chief promoter of the virtue and character of her citizens; it was the instructor of those men whose wisdom and gallantry has made the name of North Carolina enviable. True to its instincts, Radicalism begins its work of mischief and ruin by a fatal thrust at the fountain head of learning and virtue. It is well. The University could not outlive the old State, and its friends would not wish to see it prostituted to the base purposes of malignant and dishonorable men.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic and Conservative members of the General Assembly, after consultation with other gentlemen in this city, have determined to call a STATE CONVENTION of delegates representing the Democratic and Conservative masses of each county, to assemble in this city on the 13th of August next, being the second Thursday of said month. Our friends in each county are urged to call county meetings, form Clubs, and make arrangements at once to send delegates to the State and District Conventions.

We publish the above call from the Raleigh *Sentinel* for a State Convention, giving it our hearty endorsement. We have heretofore opposed the call upon the ground that no real necessity existed for doing so. We are now about to enter into the Presidential contest in good earnest, and it will be best for people from all portions of the State to meet for consultation.

We hope arrangements will be made to hold county meetings in the several counties at once, to appoint delegates. Care should be taken to send our best and ablest citizens, and these should be urged to be present.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. This Society has recently been reorganized or reconstructed, and is now in fine working order, holding monthly meetings in this city. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL, President.
DR. J. FRANCIS KING, Vice President.
Dr. W. J. H. BELLAMY, Secretary and Treasurer.

The first regular meeting was held on the first Wednesday night in July, when an Inaugural Address was delivered by the President, and an Essay read by Dr. Bellamy, the Secretary, who had been previously appointed to do so. Other business was transacted looking to the prosperity of the Society and the improvement of the medical profession. The regular time of holding the meetings will be the first Wednesday night of each month. We trust this effort to improve the social condition of the profession and to advance the science of medicine will meet with encouragement. At each meeting an Essay will be read and some medical subject discussed that was selected at the previous meeting. It is by associated effort that the arts and sciences are best improved, and it is pleasing to see the Medical Profession putting this idea in practice.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M.

Leave was granted Mr. Lindsay, Senator from Rockingham, to record his vote in the affirmative on the motion to table Mr. Robbins' resolution, relative to the "fundamental condition required by the Omnibus bill," which was acted upon several days ago.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Robbins, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill authorizing the retention of the officers of the provisional government of the town of Salisbury, reported favorably, with amendments, and asked a suspension of the rules in order that the bill might pass its third reading.

Mr. Long, from Davidson, moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Robbins urged its passage.

Mr. Long and A. H. Galloway, negro, opposed it, but the bill passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 11 nays.

Mr. Winstead, from the committee on Investigation, to whom was referred the credentials of J. H. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, reported favorably. The report was adopted and Mr. McLaughlin came forward and was qualified by Judge E. W. Jones and took his seat.

Mr. Robbins, from the Special committee, to whom was referred a bill relative to the qualification of certain officers recently elected, reported a substitute, recommending its immediate adoption. The bill passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Blythe: A bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill providing for the representation of stock owned by the State, and the counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir, in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. The bill passed its second reading under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Mason: A bill appointing Judges of Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior courts, and Chairmen of the Boards of county Commissioners, to take the privy examination of *femes covert*, in the conveyance of real estate. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill repealing an act fixing the time and place for selling land in Northampton county.

The following bills and resolutions were disposed of as follows, to wit:

Bill in relation to marriage licenses.—Passed its third reading.

Bill to elect Inspectors for the city of Wilmington.

A. H. Galloway (negro) offered a substitute, which was referred with the original to the committee on Municipal Incorporations.

Resolution raising a standing committee on Immigation, and authorizing them to report by bill or otherwise, relative to this subject. Adopted.

Mr. Love moved that a committee composed of one from each Congressional District, be raised to fix the time for holding the terms of the Superior Courts.—Adopted.

The Chair announced the committee on Enrolled Bills: Messrs. Legg and Colgrove.

Mr. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, asked leave to record his vote on the Howard Amendment, stating that sickness prevented his being here when it was voted on.

Mr. Shoffner, of Alamance, objected, on the ground that the gentleman was not entitled to a vote, as he was not then a member of the Senate. He hoped "if the Senator was *pregnant* with a vote, he might find relief in some other way."

A. H. Galloway (negro) hoped the gentleman would be allowed to record his vote.

The Chair decided that the Senator from Iredell *was not entitled to a vote*, because he was not a member of the Senate when the Amendment was adopted!

Mr. Wynne appealed from the decision of the Chair. He held that he was a Senator from the time that he had received his certificate of election. He was a Senator in law from that date; to qualify only made it operative. He hoped the Senator would be allowed to record his vote. The same courtesy had been extended to others. Will this Senate deny it to him?

Mr. Robbins cordially endorsed the remarks of Mr. Wynne.

Mr. Shoffner thought an appeal from the decision of the Chair a reflection upon the President, and would vote to sustain him.

The vote was taken and the Chair was sustained.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

House called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, of the Methodist Church of this City.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee on Political Disabilites, submitted a majority report, taking the ground that the 14th Article being, *in fact*, a part of the Constitution of the United States, was operative; and therefore, all members elect to seats on this floor, banned by its provisions, could not legally qualify, unless their disabilities should be removed by Congress.

A minority report, (which shall appear hereafter,) by Messrs. Durham and Argo, taking the position that as the 14th Article *was not*, in fact, a part of the said Constitution, it was inoperative, and the Constitution under which they were now assembled, excluded no one, and that therefore, those members supposed to be under the penalties of the said 14th Article *could* take and hold their seats until the 14th Article obtained the requisite three-fourths majority of the States and became a part of the Federal Constitution. Then, and not until then, could their right be questioned.

Mr. Durham addressed the House in a lengthy, argumentative and eloquent speech. He said that the Howard amendment had not yet received the legal majority, making it a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it had no binding effect, until thus legally ratified. Suppose one State alone—suppose North Carolina alone—ratified it. Why, according to the argument of the majority report, it would be binding, and just as much a part of the Constitution of the United States, as it is now—and, *now*, it is plainly *none*, without the majority required by law. If it had been legally a part of the Constitution, why did Congress require the States, lately in arms, to ratify it? The Constitution you profess to love, and for which some of you say you fought, expressly states that any and all amendments shall receive a three-fourths majority before it becomes legal. When that article is officially proclaimed to have received the lawful majority, then, and not until then, would it impose penalties upon any of the States. He, therefore, submitted that all members legally elected to seats on this floor should take their seats; and when the Howard Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, that their rights can be questioned.

So far as the fundamental condition imposed by the Omnibus bill is concerned, Judge Trumbull, a bright light in the Republican party, declared in the United States Senate, that was plainly and indisputably illegal and unconstitutional. Yet you go beyond them all. *They* say that *when* such a law is adopted, certain men shall be disqualified. *You* say they shall be disqualified before the law is adopted.

If North Carolina is a State now in the Union, then she is under the Federal Constitution as it is, and a State with rights co-equal to those of any other. If we are not a State, then, in God's name, what are we? Is it, I appeal to you *North Carolinians*, to be established as a precedent, that Congress shall prescribe, for an indefinite number of years, who shall hold office in this State?

Mr. Durham then moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority.

Mr. Seymour next took the floor. His argument was based on the fact of the 14th Article being already a part of the United States Constitution. He spoke for some time, and touched frequently upon the different theories advocated as regards the exact relation, for the last three years, existing between the Southern States and the Government.

Mr. Sinclair said he would yield to no man, in the desire to relieve his fellow citizens, yet he could not concur with Mr. Durham. Congress had declared that the States should not be admitted until the 14th Article was adopted, and the authority of Congress over-shadowed any seeming violation of the Constitution, under which we are now assembled; for when a conflict arises as to the edicts of Congress, we, owing paramount allegiance to the Federal Government, must yield to its authority.—Mr. S. concluded by moving the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Pou also opposed the substitute and took substantially the same ground as Mr. Seymour as regards the 14th article being already a part of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Abbott next addressed the House. In his remarks in regard to the merits of the majority report, he based his argument upon three points, viz: 1st. The 14th article is operative, for it is now a part of the Constitution of the United States. 2d. It is binding because both Houses of this Legislature have adopted it. 3. Because its ratification is a condition precedent to the admission of the States recently in rebellion. He argued these points, and on concluding, was replied to by

Mr. Argo, in a speech abounding in eloquence and sarcasm. He emphatically denied that the 14th article was a part of the Constitution of the United States yet.—There were two modes of lealiy amending the Constitution of the General Government—neither of them have yet been complied with—and how can this proposed amendment be claimed to be operative? when it is yet only in the prospective? Only a few days ago a resolution passed the United States Senate, calling on the Secretary of State to furnish a list of those States which had ratified the proposed amendment, plainly implying that the requisite majority had *not yet* been obtained.

Mr. Argo continued for some time, completely ventilating the Quixotical theories indulged in by the "trooly loil" in regard to the relation existing between the State and the Government for the last three years.

Mr. Stilley supported the majority report.

Mr. Durham wished to know of Messrs. Pou, Sinclair and Stilley "if only one State had ratified the 14th article, how long, and in what way, would it be binding as a part of the United States Constitution; and if it was not a part of the Constitution, how was it binding?"

Mr. Sinclair explained his position.

Mr. Pou traveled over a good deal of ground to get to where he started at first.

Mr. Durham then asked Mr. Abbott "if Congress could expel a State from the Union?"

Mr. Abbott replied that "*he did not care to answer the question*, as it had nothing to do with the matter under discussion.

Mr. Durham then wished to know "if they should admit the members banned by the amendment to their seats on this floor would Congress construe it as an act of rebellion?"

Mr. Abbott replied that "it would show that they were actuated by the same spirit that caused the war in 1861."

Mr. Durham then said that the "Republican" party had, in fact, inaugurated a *rebellion*; for they had admitted a gentleman in the lower end of this Hall who had been a civil officer all during the war!!

(Here various points of order were raised.)

Mr. Durham said, on taking his seat, "Take the vote. We expect neither justice nor fair dealing at your hands. We merely argued the question to show the disgraceful inconsistencies and glaring injustice that your party are daily guilty of."

The question on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that of the majority was put by the Speaker, when Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in its rejection by nearly a party vote—yeas 26, nays 59.

By Morris (negro): A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on election days. Referred.

Mr. Durham offered the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the action of the Speaker of this House, in excluding the reporter of the Sentinel from the floor for applying the term "negro" to colored members of this House, is an infringement of the freedom of the press and a usurpation of authority, unwarranted by law or precedent.

Mr. Clayton: A bill to incorporate the town of Brevard, in Transylvania county. On motion of Mr. C., the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion, Mr. Blair was granted a leave of absence.

Morris, (negro,) offered a resolution, sustaining the action of the Speaker, in excluding the Reporter of the Sentinel.

Morris, (negro,) moved to suspend the rules. Carried, but at the request of Mr. Estes, and by consent of the House, he withdrew the resolution, as a series of resolutions of a more full and definite character would be offered to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was taken up, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Eagland, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill making Bank bills a set off. Referred to the committee on Finance.

By Mr. Welker: A bill relative to marriage. Referred the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Eaves: A bill to attach the county of Catawba to the Tenth Judicial District.

By Mr. Beasley: A resolution looking to an early adjournment. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Welker, a Committee

on Public Printing was appointed by the Speaker, viz: Messrs. Welker, Hall and Barnes.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, acted upon the following bills on their 3d readings, as follows, to wit:

A bill providing for holding a special term of the Superior Court of Law in the county of Caldwell. Rejected.

A bill to change the name of the town site of Mitchell county from "Davis" to "Bakersville," passed.

The following bills and resolutions were taken up and disposed of as follows, to wit:

Bill providing for the representation of stock owned by the State and counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir, in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, passed its final reading.

Bill amending the charter of the city of Wilmington passed its several readings, on motion of A. H. Golloway, (negro), under a suspension of the rules, by a party vote.

(Mr. Robbins opposed the passage of this bill and denounced its object).

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting his nominations for Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Winstead stated that this was a very important matter to consider, and desired more time. He, therefore, moved that the message be laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: Ayes 37, Nays 5.

[The following are the appointments recommended by the Governor, viz: W. M. Coleman, S. S. Ashley, F. P. Brewer, D. C. Pearson, Thos. Coates, J. H. Harris, (negro), and Dr. R. B. Ellis].

A message was received from the House, transmitting a response from the military authorities, in compliance with a resolution relative to election frauds in Caswell county, and informing that body that the papers alluded to are in their possession and can be examined at Headquarters, but cannot be removed from the office.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Robbins until Tuesday morning.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

[The Reporter was in error on yesterday in stating that Mr. Lindsay voted against the resolution introduced by Mr. Robbins on the fundamental condition of the Omnibus bill. He voted for the resolution.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[LAST ESSAY OF OUR REPORTER.]

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair arose to a question of privilege. He said that he had the honor to represent a large and wealthy constituency, who paid a large amount of taxes, and he thought it rather strange that he, and his colleague (Mr. Proctor) should have been put on such unimportant committees.

The Chair said that there were important committees not yet announced.

Mr. Proctor also made some remarks, but in so low a tone that the Reporter *in the lobby* could not hear.

James Harris, negro, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred a resolution to provide some means to relieve the sufferings of the poor and the necessitous of the medium class of farmers, reported a bill empowering the County Commissioners of any given county to apply certain sums of money towards relieving their necessities.

On motion of Harris, negro, the bill was ordered to be printed and laid on the desks of the members on Monday morning.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By J. C. Abbott, (carpet-bagger from New Hampshire, and would-be U. S. Senator:) A bill to provide for a complete outfit for the offices of Superintendents of Public Works and Public Instruction.—Lies over.

A message was received from the Governor, notifying the House of the appointment of a Board of "Directors" for the Deaf, the Dumb and Blind Asylum (see Senate proceedings.)

J. C. Abbott (who says that there is no difference between him and a negro) presented a bill to amend Chapter 85, Revised Code.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate.

The House then concurred in the Governor's message in regard to the appointment of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

CALENDAR.

Gunter's resolution, in regard to the location of a State Penitentiary, was taken up, read and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution to petition Congress to remove the disabilities of all members elected to seats on this floor was next reached.

Parker offered a proviso that the members elect first give the Reconstruction Acts their acquiescence.

Mr. Sinclair accepted.

On motion, it was made the special order for Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to consider and report upon each individual case of those at present disqualified from taking their seats, was adopted.

A resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report, as soon as possible, a bill of relief for the poor, was adopted.

A resolution by Estes, (a recent importation from Yankeedom, called "General," and who claims New Hanover county as his present abode,) to employ a couple of Messengers, at a salary of $3 per day, was next taken up.

Mr. Durham said that, in the past, the Doorkeepers had been always deemed amply sufficient to do all the work. As the work had not grown a whit more heavy, he did not see the reason why Messengers should be employed, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

By consent, Seymour offered a bill to provide for registration of voters in the city of Wilmington.

[The Clerk read so badly and indistinctly that the Reporter in the lobby could not catch the tenor of the bill. It gives the Governor the power to appoint said Board of Registration; allows everybody to vote on a *thirty days' residence*, and orders the publication of the bill in two of the journals of that city.]

Estes (whipper in for Abbott, and great among the carpet-baggers) moved to amend by striking out "two" and inserting in lieu thereof "one" newspaper.

Mr. Sinclair said he could not vote for the bill in its present shape. It was bad policy to say the least of it. It was, in fact, an oppression, and he would not consent to the proscription of any man or set of men.

Estes (the Snarling Carpet-Bagger) said that he had been abused in every way by the Democratic press of that city, and he would never vote to give them a cent's worth of patronage.

They were dirty copper-head journals.—He said, moreover, that it was pretty well understood among *them* that Mr. Sinclair had been a correspondent of one of those journals.

Mr. Sinclair denied the assertion. He was not, and never had been, one of their correspondents. He said that a large class of tax payers and voters never read the *Post*, (the Republican organ in Wilmington) and they should be allowed to see the law in print. As far as politics was concerned he was a Republican, but he did not come here to represent one class to the total and unjust exclusion of another.

Abbott (who says he's not white) said that his constituents (the mean whites and niggers of Wilmington) had nominated a municipal ticket that represented a million and a half of property, and that the negro part of his constituents were large tax payers. (Whew!) He had also been abused and slandered by the Conservative press, and now they had the power, he was in favor of showing no mercy whatever. He intended to fight this feeling against *gentlemen* of Northern birth, who came down South to make an *honest living*. If anybody who did not take the *Post*, wanted information in regard to the act, they could buy a copy of the paper for five cents. He and others had spent thousands of dollars to sustain that sheet, &c.

Seymour said that it should be published in all of the papers of the city.

Estes' amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out "two newspapers" and insert "all the newspapers in the city for ten days."

Abbott (Chief Engineer of the Scallawags, who had, like his great greaser, Estes, grown mad) moved, as a substitute, that the publication of the bill be in the form of *hand bills*.

After a good deal of dispute, Abbott's substitute was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed its second and third readings.

By Vest: A bill to continue in office the Mayor and Commissioners of Salem.

Vest moved a suspension of the rules in order to adopt at once.

Abbott (nigger worshipper from New Hampshire) moved its reference to the proper committee, saying that he thought it within the province of the "Governor" to make appointments. The bill was referred.

CALENDAR RESUMED.

Mr. Durham's resolution censuring the Speaker's action in excluding the Sentinel Reporter, yesterday, was next reached and read, when

Estes (hairy, jimber-jawed man from parts unknown) offered a series of resolutions as a substitute: 1st. Sustaining the Speaker's action; 2d. Excluding the Reporter not only from the Reporter's table, *but from the lobbies and galleries*.

Mr. Durham said that this matter of attempting to muzzle a free and independent press was first begun in the Convention last winter, and the resolution passed by that body had never been acted upon. He had hoped that the Republican party had grown ashamed of themselves, and resolved to stop such contemptible and illegal proceedings. The editors of the Sentinel had instructed their reporter to use the term "negro" for the information of their readers, and had, time and again, disclaimed any intention of insulting the African portion of this Assembly by using the word "negro." Why should a negro be ashamed of his color? He could not help it, and if he is really a negro then why not call him so? If he is not a negro, then, in the name of Heaven, *how* do you classify him? Is he a white man, Indian or what? He (Mr. D) regarded the action of the Speaker in this matter as an infringement upon the liberty of the press—a usurpation of unwarranted power. If the Radicals on this floor think by this proscriptive course, because they have an overwhelming majority, to intimidate Conservative gentlemen and presses they will soon find themselves mistaken. We regard this action of your Speaker, and the purposes of the substitute for my resolution, as a despotic and unconstitutional use of power, and as such we now solemnly protest against it. I did not come here to be factions, but it is my sworn duty, while sitting on this floor, to protest against assaults upon the freedom of the press, the great bulwark of liberty. I have heard leading men among the negro race, often and over again, say that they gloried in being called negroes. I believe it is because you are *afraid* to have your acts and proceedings looked into and fairly discussed, that you now seek to shackle a free press.

Mr. Durham continued for some time, in one of his most able and effective speeches. His arguments were unanswerable—and his exposure of Radical rascality complete.

Cawthorne, (negro,) said that the word "negro" was used to insult their pheelinks and *dignity*, and he protested against its being used in the Hall.

Morris, (negro,) did dot object to being called negro, outside of the Hall, but thought the Sentinel used it as a slur against them, and therefore, would vote for the substitute.

Mr. Pou sustained the action of the Speaker, but objected to that part of Estes' substitute that excluded the Reporter from the lobbies and galleries.

Mr. Sinclair said that while he did not fully concur with Mr. Durham, yet he must join in the protest, as a matter of expediency. You cannot expect men who were but yesterday the lords of race, to forget their prejudices, and learn, as it were a new vocabulary. What means this attack upon the press? This is the second one to-day. We are going to stand by the rights of the people, though the party lash is daily cracked over our heads, and we are told if we do not thus and so, we must take up our baggage and travel. We have defeated our enemies in the field of political contest. Now is the time we should be generous as conquerors. It cannot be denied that we have a majority of the reading public, and when it goes out to the world that we have excluded a journal of the opposite party from the House, *for simply clinging to a term always used and certainly true*, what will they think?

Estes (Yankee adventurer, carpet-bagger and nigger worshipper,) ripped and snorted for a while, and only stopped when he found no one was taking the least notice of him.

Abbott, (the pompous Shaker, who does Gov. Holden's bidding in the Legislature and wants to be U. S. Senator,) repeated one of his old Convention speeches, and then, with an air of great dignity, resumed his seat.

Mr. Durham then said that if any member was insulted by any officer or guest of the House, he would vote for excluding him, but in this case no insult had been given, none was intended, and we now once and for all protest against this disgraceful proceeding. And I now tell you that if you think you are going to choke off all enquiry into your action in this legislature, you will find yourselves wofully deceived.

[The debate covered too large a space to be given in full. Suffice it to say, that after able and eloquent speeches by Messrs. Durham, Gatling and Sinclair, exposing completely the rascality of the whole proceeding, and a number of malicious falsehoods on the part of the Radicals, the substitute after being slightly amended, was put to a vote.]

On the demand of Mr. Durham, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted in the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnes, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Forkner, negro, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Leary, negro, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris negro, McCanless, Peck, Price, negro Proctor, Robbins, negro, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rhodes, Stiley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Swaut, negro, Siegrist, Vest, Wilson, Wiswall.

NAYS—Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Moore, Matheson, Robinson, Smith of Alleghany, Sinclair, Shaver, Thompson, Williams.

Mr. Ellis offered an admirable protest—(which shall appear hereafter,) signed by all the Conservatives in the House—protesting solemnly against the resolution as a blow struck at the freedom of the press.

Various attempts were made by the scallawags to have it ruled out of order, but the Chair seemed to have some remnant of justice still within him and decided the point against them.

After further squabbling, the House then adjourned until 10½ o'clock on Monday.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Intrigues of Radicals—The Asylums—The Senatorships—The Legislature—The Carpet-baggers and the Journal and Star—The "fighting Parson"—Wilmington—The Sentinel—Influx of Carpet-baggers.

RALEIGH, July 13, 1868.

Dear Journal:—It was Coleridge, I believe, who compared the French to grains of gunpowder. "Individually," he said, "they were utterly contemptible; but, aggregately, they were most powerful." The remark is, to some extent, applicable to the Radicals. Individually they are, so far as the so-called whites are concerned, the meanest and most contemptible of all God's creatures, and, so far as the negroes are concerned, poor, miserable, degraded classes; but having succeeded in getting into power in our midst, they constitute an awful element of evil and ruin. To the observer of their movements here, at this present reeking centre of unhallowed and infamous intrigues, this is alarmingly palpable. Heaven help poor old North Carolina, if one half of their diabolical machinations against the honor of the State and the interests of her people are consummated!

Having prostituted that shining monument of North Carolina benevolence—the Insane Asylum—to party malice, and carried their insatiate hate even into the cell of the maniac, they have turned, as I predicted, upon that other noble Institution—the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—and are holding infernal orgies around *its* walls. Holden, on Saturday, sent in to the Congressional Legislature his nominations for Directors—one of whom is that "black scoundrel," Jim Harris, (as Mr. Durham designated him, the only time he ever referred to him in the Convention;) another, Fisk Brewer, a lantern-jawed, Puritanical, whining teacher of a nigger school in Raleigh; a third, that canting old hypocrite, *Rev.* S. S. Ashley, the "Pilgrim"; and yet a fourth, W. M. Coleman, the "Attorney General," who, it is said, dare not return to his native county, for fear of prosecution for an attempted rape!

The object of all these appointments is perfectly transparent. They originate in a deliberate and fiendish design, on the part of Holden and his fellows, to humiliate those by whom they have been tabooed for their depravity—even though the wards of the States' charity and mercy, should suffer or perish. I have reason to know, from what I have seen about the Capitol, that they meet in their filthy coteries, constantly, and chuckle over "the way in which they are giving it to the *aristocrats*." Poor, miserable devils! They writhe, like wounded spiders, under the accumulated scorn, detestation and contempt in which they *feel themselves* to be held. Even now, in the flush of power, they cannot look a decent white man straight in the eyes.

The Radicals have not yet been able to make a caucus nomination for United States Senator. Their last clandestine meeting was discordant and angry. Another will be held to-night, which affords the last chance for a harmonious adjustment of conflicting claims, as the election, under the law of Congress, must be held to-morrow. Abbott will be elected. "George Z. French & Co's" best was a happy thought, and is doing its intended service; while the activity of Peck is thought to be suggestive of black mail. It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to see how Abbott lords it over the native scalawags. With his assumption and presumption, he has impressed them with the belief that he is really "some punkins," and, when he cracks the party lash, they crouch like whipped curs at his imperious bidding.

I make no prediction in the case of the other Senatorship. Holden can get it if he wishes it, and it may be that a compromise on him will yet be effected. Did you ever see a little boy who expected a cudgeling, knowing that he deserved it, but who nevertheless tried, by extra assiduity and politeness, to stave it off? Well, that is just poor Pool's case. I judge that, in the unceasing and unremitting activity and anxiety of the little man, he don't sleep three hours a night. He is always on the go—pad, pad, padding. And just to think that for all his brains, he is probably destined to *do less* than when he tried to get in the Senate, by authorizing Mr. *Doo-little* to make that scandalous statement!

What about the Legislature, you ask? Not much. It is a sorrier concern than the Convention was, for that *did* have *some* ability on the Radical side. There is not a scalawag or a carpet-bagger in either House, who has brains or education enough to draw a decent bill or resolution—and, if there was, I'd be willing to wager a greenback that the Reading Clerk of the House could'nt decipher it without assistance, and then I'd lay another, that the Speaker could'nt put it to the body intelligibly.

You caught it in the House, Mr *Journal*, on Saturday, and I cannot refrain from tendering you my congratulations on being denounced and abused by Abbott and Estes—the latter individual, by the way, "appearing on the public stage" for about the first time on the occasion referred to. It is to be hoped that it will not be his last; for if, every time he exhibits, he inspires as much disgust as he did to-day, in anything like an arithmetical ratio, he will soon sink beneath the level of notice.

It seems that the bill providing for your municipal election was up, and contained, besides the infamous feature that only thirty days' residence before the election be sufficient to entitle a person to vote, a clause which was designed to exclude you and the *Star* from any share of the advertising, &c. The two carpet-bag worthies of whom I have spoken, took the opportunity from behind a tree to discharge a whole volley of pin-pointed arrows at you. This is substantial evidence that your blows have told even upon *their* callous epidermes. Mend your licks, and lay them on heavier!

By the way, the "fighting Parson" stood up manfully against this attempted outrage, and has brought down fresh wrath upon his head therefor. Give him credit for a really bold stand, maintained day by day, against the Yankee importation in the House. The Municipal bill has passed both Houses, I think. As adopted, if I understand it aright, you are still excluded from whatever patronage it contemplates, and this atrocious thirty days' feature, which is designed to let in niggers to vote at the election, from all the surrounding country, is retained.

Once more, I felicitate you on the hostility of these men.

The expulsion of the *Sentinel* Reporter for the horrible offence of calling a negro a "negro," is universally denounced as an outrage. I presume that the Reporter is really glad to get out of such bad company, while the hatred and fear of the *Sentinel*, exhibited by this action, will really be of service to that paper, I imagine.

You will be happy to learn that the "Jaybird" has recovered, and has bought *a new pair of breeches!*

There is, within a few days, or, rather, weeks, past, a perceptible increase in the Yankee element here. Where they came from the Lord only knows, but I suppose they are some way connected with the new *regime*, whose foundation-stone is carpetbagism. They are certainly the *out-ridingest* people I ever saw. I think that, with most of them—especially Freedmen's Bureau clerks—the idea of Heaven is connected with a plank-road and 2:40.

More anon—when the Senatorial crisis is over; when, I presume, the Legislature, by authority of Congress, will go to work—the work of mischief only, I fear.

DOT.

For the Journal.

Chief Justice Pearson on Public Law—Character of the present Supreme Court, &c., &c.

PINEIUM, July 11th, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: Did it ever occur to you that such a thing can be possible in a State as the civil death of *all* the officers charged with the administration of the laws? Not precisely "an original vacancy," as Canby, that Solon of law givers, has it, but a *vacuum* in the body politic. Yet such has been the case, and what has been may be again. Chief Justice Pearson, in one of his recent famous opinions, with which he has electrified the little world wherein he moves, declares,

"After the order of General Schofield, announcing the subjugation of the State, all of the officers of the State were *dead*, and could no longer exercise the functions of their respective offices."

Of course not after they "were dead." The Chief Justice, to be emphatic, puts "dead" in italics by which, I suppose, he means to say, in his classical style, "dead as a door nail." You will observe that the C. J. uses the words "were dead," not that they "instantly died," upon the promulgation of the order, but that "after the order" they "were dead." This is certainly luminous, perhaps metaphorical, as it turns out that those officers who "were dead," nevertheless did many acts after they had ceased to exist. I infer from this that they were not dead in the flesh, but simply that they "were dead" metaphorically. But the C. J., in order to make a sure thing of it, further declares that all official acts which the said officers had the impudence to do after they "were dead" were illegal, invalid, void, dead, until resuscitated, made legal, by Convention ordinance ch. II. But the Radical friends of the C. J. now declare that Convention itself to have been an illegal body, and seek to impeach the President for having called the same. The President, however, need only go to "*Hughes ex parte*," which the C. J. is so fond of quoting, for a triumphant answer to Thad. Stevens: "It was neither constitutional nor unconstitutional, but *extra* constitutional." This profound utterance of the C. J. will certainly floor "Old Thad."

All marriages, according to the Chief Justice of North Carolina, which were solemnized by Justices of the Peace after they "were dead," viz: after the promulgation of Schofield's order, and from that time until the passage of the Convention ordinance, chap. II, were but adulterous connexions, and the children sprung therefrom would now be bastards, but for the saving ordinance aforesaid. "*Facilis descensus averni*," and when the Chief Justice became demoralized by "the situation," he went headlong. What immortal fame must be his in thus discovering and enunciating a legal principle never before enunciated by any writer on public law. Verily, when he wrote the famous sentences which I have quoted, he might have exclaimed "*Exegi monumentum perennius Ære.*"

It is essential to the proper administration of justice, that the expounders of the law should secure the respect, and even the reverence of the people. But these can only be preserved on the part of the Judiciary by keeping themselves aloof from all corrupting influences, and by a blameless course of conduct in both private and public life. When they forget their solemn obligations and become the supple tools of party, they cease to be worthy of public confidence and their exposure becomes a public duty. What is the character of the present Supreme Court of North Carolina? Three of the body, professed politicians, who "stumped" the State in behalf of "their party," and one of whom, at least, descended to the lowest ribaldry of the hustings. Another, after preserving a "prudent reserve" has fallen all at once, from his high estate, to the position of fugleman for Gov. Holden, in the hope, it is intimated, that in the scramble, he may slip into the United States Senate, whilst the opinions of the Chief Justice, whose legal learning is universally conceded on all questions of public law, are flouted by the whole profession. Common rumor had it, that before the removal of the old Judges by the Convention of 1865, he declared his right to hold his office under his old commission. But "a change came over the spirit of his dream," and he became Chief Justice under a "new commission." The "new commission" was taken away, and he is in again swearing with the best grace imaginable eternal fealty to each "new dynasty," and prepared now, as he has done heretofore, to construe the Code of public law "to meet the case."

A young limb of the law, called my attention to the case from which I have quoted—Cooke *vs* Cook; 1 Phillips L. 583. He, it must be confessed, was enthusiastic over it. In order to gratify him, I expressed my purpose to illustrate it, when he informed me that several other opinions of the Chief Justice in the same book, deserve the like attention. But I have no time for the task, as I am busy, at this season, on my farm. Besides, I get the mail but once a week, and I take only the *Journal*, which tells me as much about the world as I want to know. I look anxiously for your next weekly in the hope that it will contain the names of the nominees of the New York Convention. W. K. L.

The Fourteenth Amendment—Proclamation of the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the 25th of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas the said act seems to be prospective;

And whereas a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Legislature of Florida, adopting the amendment of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the 16th of June, 1868, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of Horatio Jenkins, Jr., as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and W. W. Moore, as Speaker of the Assembly, and of William L. Apthoop, as secretary of the Senate, and William Forsyth Bynum, as clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated Executive Office, Tallahassee, Florida, June 10, 1868, from Harrison Reed, who therein signs himself Governor;

And whereas on the 6th day of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper being addressed to the President bears date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment, known as article fourteen, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina, on the 2d day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Boner, or Bower, as secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes, as secretary of the Senate; and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod R. Caldwell, as Lieutenant Governor, President of Senate, and J. W. Holden, as Speaker of House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TRUSTEES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—RALEIGH, N. C., July 13, 1868.—The following named gentlemen have been regularly elected by the State Board of Education as Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

The first meeting of the Trustees will be held in Senate Chamber, at Raleigh, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. ASHLEY, Secretary
Board of Education.

Alamance county—Henry A Badham
Alexander—Dr John M Carson
Alleghany—Judge A W Tourgee
Anson—David Lugram
Ashe—William Latham
Beaufort—Judge W B Rodman
Bertie—Hon John Pool
Bladen—Abial W Fisher
Brunswick—Judge Dan'l L Russell, Jr
Buncombe—Judge James L Henry
Burke—R V Michaux
Cabarrus—Victor C Barringer
Caldwell—Calvin C Jones
Camden—Marchet Taylor
Carteret—Judge C R Thomas
Caswell—Mumford McGehee
Catawba—Dr J J Mott
Chatham—Benj I Howze
Cherokee—A T Davidson
Chowan—Hon John R French
Clay—Feelix Axley
Cleaveland—Decatur Grigg
Columbus—John A Mauldsby
Craven—Robert F Lehman
Cumberland—Judge Ralph P Buxton
Currituck—Jos W Etheridge
Davidson—William F Henderson
Davie—
Duplin—William E Hill
Edgecombe—John Nordfleet
Forsythe—Judge D B Starbuck
Franklin—Richard Inge Wynne
Gaston—Rev Madison Nolend
Gates—Thomas P Hoffler
Granville—Robert W Lassiter
Greene—Wm P Grimsley
Guilford—Judge R P Dick
Halifax—Jeffer-on M Lovejoy
Harnett—Neill McKay
Haywood—W G B Garrett
Henderson—Dr W D Whitted
Hertford—Judge David A Barnes
Hyde—Wm Carter
Iredell—Judge Anderson Mitchell
Jackson—Judge R H Cannon
Johnston—E W Pou
Jones—A H Haskell
Lenoir—R W King
Lincoln—W P Bynum
Macon—R M Henry
Madison—G W Gahagan
Martin—Judge S W Watts
McDowell—Wm F Craige
Mecklenburg—Rev Wilnis L Miller
Mitchell—J W Bowman
Montgomery—Geo A Graham
Moore—A B McDonald
Nash—Edward Cantwell
New Hanover—Gen J C Abbott
Northampton—Dr Wm Barrow
Onslow—John Robinson
Orange—Rev Solomon Pool
Pasquotank—Judge C C Pool
Perquimans—Dr Wm Nicholson
Person—Judge Edwin G Reade
Pitt—Gen Byron Laflin
Polk—Robt L Abrams
Richmond—Hon Alfred Dockery
Robeson—Orlin S Hays
Rockingham—Judge Thomas Settle
Rowan—Dr W H Howerton
Rutherford—Judge G W Logan
Sampson—Dr J C Monk
Stanly—Dr Kraus
Stokes—A H Joyce
Surry—John M Cloud
Transylvania—R H Duckworth
Tyrrell—Judge G W Brooks
Union—Hugh S Downing
Wake—James F Taylor
Warren—John Read
Washington—Judge E W Jones.
Watauga—R Don Wilson
Wayne—C H Brigden
Wilkes—Hon Calvin J Cowles
Wilson—Geo W Blount
Yadkin—Judge Richmond M Pearson
Yancey—J H Bowditch.

Raleigh *Standard*.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15—P M.

SENATE—A bill amending the various bills relating to the Navy and Marine corps, passed without amendment.

A bill reducing the military to a peace establishment, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

A bill subsiding a mail line between New York and Europe, was laid over.

The Appropriation bill was resumed.

The Conference report on tax was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE—A committee of five was appointed to investigate how the House contingent fund of 1867 was expended.

Mr. Heaton, Representative from North Carolina, was seated.

A bill removing disabilities from certain parties, as amended by the Senate, was passed.

The report of the Conference committee on the Tax bill was adopted. The Senate having previously adopted it, it goes to the President.

The Conference committee struck out all relating to banks. Storekeepers are to be paid by the United States. Special agents are limited to twenty-five. Mineral oils are on the same footing as other manufactures. Spirits must be removed from bond within nine months. Wholesale liquor dealers are to pay one per cent.

In other respects the bill remains as passed by the House.

The House then took a recess.

From Columbia—South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15—P. M.

In the Legislature to-day five ballots were had for United States Senator—long term—no result. Mackey stands 62; Sawyer, 50; French, 24; Campbell, Democrat, 14. Necessary to elect 76.

The Governor has cancelled the bond of the Republican Treasurer, because insufficient.

NEW YORK, July 16—Noon.

Money unchanged. Gold 112¼. Bonds—old, 113⅜; new, 108¾. North Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 75; new, 74½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupon, 58; new 55. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, 69½; new 68½.

Flour dull, and 5@10 cents lower. Wheat 1@2 cents lower. Corn quiet. Mess Pork $28 37½.—Lard lower—steam 17@17¼ cents. Cotton declining at 31½@32 cents. Freights firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 43 cts. Rosin steady—strained $2 87½.

Distillery Destroyed by Fire.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the turpentine distillery of Mr. M. M. Walker, at Grist's Depot on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, 53 miles from the city, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $500. The fire occurred from the fact of the "charge" having "boiled over."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	9 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 20 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Fallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	21 @	22	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	21 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	27 @	29	
Strict Mid'g	29 @	30	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	00 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	13 @	18	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lbs	85 @	1 90	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N. C. roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50 @	16 00	
Superfine	8 00 @	9 00	
Fine	7 00 @	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @	1 35	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 50 @	1 60	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina	11½ @	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½ @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 30	
Northern	0 65 @	0 75	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
HOOP, ₱ ton	135 00 @	140 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 75 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 60 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	43 @	45	
do bbls	45 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
New Virgin	0 0 @	2 60	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 60	
Hard	0 00 @	1 50	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 25	
Tar, in ord	0 00 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	3 75 @	5 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 00	
do No. 2	0 00 @	2 10	
do No. 3	0 00 @	2 00	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	39 @	39½	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	45 @	50	
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @	5 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	22 @	23	
Middlings	20 @	21	
Shoulders	18 @	19	
Hog round	20 @	21	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	35 @	40	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00 @	31 00	
Thin "	28 00 @	29 00	
Prime,	27 00 @	28 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	1 80 @	2 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	1 90 @	2 10	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	13¾ @	14	
Porto Rico	14½ @	15	
C	15½ @	16½	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	7 @	11	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl

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Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour—His Speech.

The nomination of ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR as the Democratic candidate for President, after his repeated and peremptory declination, is a fitting tribute to this distinguished statesman. The ballotings demonstrated the difficulty of uniting upon any other name, and against his protestations, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, he received the unanimous vote of the Convention. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been twice Governor of New York, and is regarded as perhaps the ablest man in the Democratic party in the United States. His long and steadfast adherence to Democratic principles; his persistence in the right, through good and ill report, has rendered his name familiar and dear to every genuine patriot in the country. Courteous, kind and polite in his manners; his great ability; his oratorical powers, and his spotless character make him specially popular and acceptable as a candidate, while his enlarged views and tried statesmanship render him peculiarly fitted to fill the chief executive office of the nation in this important crisis of the affairs of the country.

The address of Gov. SEYMOUR, in taking his seat as the President of the Convention, will prove in this connection most acceptable to our readers, and we give it in full. It is a manly exposition of his political opinions upon the issues of the campaign.

Upon taking his seat Gov. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. (Cheers.) This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other, and view the subjects which agitate our country from different standpointe. We cannot, at once, learn each others modes of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others. Yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country. (Applause.) To maintain order, to restrain all exhibitions of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions is, at this time, a great duty. (Cheers). I rely upon your sense of this duty and not upon my own ability to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality. Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. (Applause.) It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. (Cheers.) We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles which, in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation, now paralyze the business and labor of our land. (Loud cheers.) We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity, and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry from the unhappy events of the last eight years. I trust that our actions will show that we are governed by an earnest purpose to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invectives against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. (Cheers.) Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future and confront the perils of the day. (Cheers.)

We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. If there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events and in view of the condition of our country. (Applause) In the first place, they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened tax-payer, the laborer whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these evils upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its bureau agencies.—In one resolution they "denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime." Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditor to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim in violation of the most solemn compact? (Cheers.) If repudiation is a national crime, it is no cr me to invite all the citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises? (Applause) Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other St tes to take a currency at times worth no more than 40 cents on the dollar in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity? (Applause.) Again they say, "It is due to the laborer of the nation that taxation should be equalized." Then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another, their share of the costs of schools, of roads, of the local laws which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. (Cheers). It sunk the credit of the country, as unusual terms are always hurtful to the credit of the borrower. They also declare, "The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and we must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected." Then why have they used full five hundred millions of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of States, when, if this money had been used to pay our debts, capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest. (Cheers). But for this "covert repudiation" our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. Again they declare, "Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care." How have these sacred duties been performed; they pay to the maimed man, to the widow, or the orphan a currency which they have sunk one-quarter below its rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military deepotism.—The pittances paid to the wounded soldiers is pinched down twenty-five per cent. below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. (Loud cheering.) Is there no covert repudiation in this? (Applause.) Again they say, "Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy." Is this foreign immigration fostered by a policy which, in cruel mockery of laws just passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor, by the cost of Government and swarms of officials, so swells the costs of living that men must toil on to meet the exactions? (Cheers.) The time was when we could not only invite the European to share with us the material blessings of our great country; but more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a government of laws administered by the judiciary, which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. (Cheers.) We could point to a written constitution which not only marked out the powers of government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person, and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that Constitution in the dust; treating it with contempt; shackling the Judiciary; insulting the Executive, and giving all the world to understand that the great guaranties of political and social rights are destroyed? (Great applause.) But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words: "That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness, every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil." If within the limits of ten States of this Union an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power because, in the very language of this Declaration of Independence, "They have erected a multitude of new offices and sent forth swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance," he would in all human probability be dragged to a prison. Or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim, "They have affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; they have abolished the free system of English laws and established herein an arbitrary government;" for the offence of asserting these principles, he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal. (Great cheering.) Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotisms that crushes beneath its feet the greatest principles of the Declaration of Independence. (Cheers.) To day, in some States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosoms of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed, that it should be an offence to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority—to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let the hordes of officials eat up the substance of the people—he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence—(loud cheers)—from this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts; and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of our people dependent upon his will. (Applause.) In view of these things, can there be one man in a Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe out the wrongs and outrages which disgrace our country?—(Cheers.) Can there be one man here whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices, growing out of past differences of opinion, to hinder us from uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country? (Cheers.) We meet today to see what measure can be taken to arrest the dangers which threaten our country, and to retrieve it from the evils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels. I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased, and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and find men to answer for each. (Tremendous and continued cheering.) Time and events in their great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and invigorate that constitutional Government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. (Loud cheers.) It was here that George Washington, the first President, swore to "preserve, protect, and defend" the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) And here, this day, we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war which had desolated our land had ceased Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws, and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our Government, in 1789, was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessing to the land. (Cheers.) To day in this same spirit this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with the hope that we are about, by our actions and our policy, to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the field of battle. (Cheers.) In the spirit, then of George Washington and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give to every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal affection.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

The complications of our political situation are already being experienced. Gov. WORTH, by and with the advice of the Board of Internal Improvements, appointed State Directors for all the Railroads.—General CANBY signalized his retirement as District Commander by revoking the appointments. There seems to be some indications of trouble in regard to the matter.

By announcement in the *Standard*, the recently appointed Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad have called a meeting of the stockholders on the 24th inst., at Morehead City. On the other hand, President WHITFORD, by virtue of the power given in the charter of the Company, publishes in the New Berne *Journal of Commerce*, a call for a meeting of the stockholders at Morehead City on the 30th inst.

How these differences are to be reconciled we do not know. This is but the beginning of the end of the complications and troubles which the anomalous condition of political affairs in the South will entail upon us. The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad met yesterday in Raleigh, and we would not be surprised to learn that some difficulty resulted from the same conflict of authority. Two Boards of State Directors were present and two proxies for the State, and we suppose it will rest with the private stockholders to decide who represents North Carolina in the meeting, and we cannot well see how their decision could be questioned outside of the Courts, and ugly decisions might be rendered involving more than the legality of Gov. WORTH'S appointees. "We shall see what we shall see."

Bankruptcy.

The petitions of the following named persons have been filed in bankruptcy: Edw. Fullings and Sam. A. Stewart, Mecklenburg; D. W. Fronebarger, Gaston; Jno. W. Johnston, Henry J. Pope, Wm. A. Pearson, Wm. H. Jones and Wm. A. Daniel, Halifax; Simon Tippett, Jas. A. Bullock, and Geo. H. Hester, Granville; Richard C. Coker, and George R. Murfee, Northampton; H. L. Owen, Orange; Wm. B. Foster, Franklin: J. M. Rulifson, O. R. Colgrove, W. C. Bryan, W. E. Ferrebee, John W. Sutton, Henry J. Menninger and Daniel W. Hurtt, Craven; Alpheus L. Lamb, Guilford; S. J. Elliner, N. T. Drake and Thos. V. Avent, Edgecombe; John B. Batts, Wm. L. Edwards and Arch. Rose, Wilson; T. B. Gilliam, Bertie; N. B. O'Neil, Hyde; John D. Williams, H. Hodges, David T. Taylor, Jas. R. Carmer, John S. Brown and Jas. Respass, Beaufort; D. P. S. White and Jno. M. Swaerenger, Lenoir; E. L. Carpenter, W. F. Nash and J. F. Parker, Stanly; Jas. G. Ramsey and Samuel Reeves, Jr., Rowan; Edwin Falls and Wm. Albea, Iredell; James M. Johnson, Rob't F. Johnson and John R. Parker, Davie.

Davidson College.

From a private letter received from Mr. G. W. RICHARDSON, Professor of Greek and Modern Languages in Davidson College, we learn that the honorary degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon Rev. G. WILSON MCPHAIL, D.D., President of Davidson College, at the recent Commencement of the University of Mississippi. The announcement of this fact will be gratifying to many of our readers, as the distinction was most properly and justly bestowed.

The Commencement Exercises of the institution will take place on the 15th and 16th instant.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.—The Supreme Court has decided there is no error in the judment of the Superior Court of Edgecombe, in the case of Gus Holmes, convicted of the murder of Mathew King last year, and consequently the condemned man will be resentenced at the next Term of the Court—whenever that may be.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

North Carolina and Gov. Seymour.

It appears that the North Carolina delegation were the first to bring forward the name of Gov. SEYMOUR, against his protest. In the journal of the Convention we find the following proceedings attending the *fourth ballot*:

"When the State of North Carolina was called, the Chairman of the Delegation (Mr. Wright) said—'nine votes for Horatio Seymour,' which was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering by the galleries.

"Mr. Tilden—Mr. President, I shall give notice if there is any cheering in the galleries in respect to the candidates whose names are mentioned here, that I shall move to clear the galleries.

"Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—I move to clear them now.

"A Delegate from Michigan—I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois (Richardson) that the intimation is sufficient if he will withdraw his motion.

"Mr. Richardson—Certainly; I will withdraw the motion.

"The President, (Mr. Seymour)—I trust I may be permitted now to make a single remark. Very much to my surprise my name has been mentioned. I must not be nominated by this Convention, as I could not accept its nomination if tendered, which I do not expect. My own inclinations prompted me to decline at the outset; my honor compels me to do so now. I am grateful for any expression of kindness. It must be distinctly understood it is impossible, consistently with my position, to allow my name to be mentioned in this Convention against my protest.

"The call was completed. At its close North Carolina was again called, but persisted in her vote for Seymour."

It may be possible that this adherence to Gov. SEYMOUR by our delegation and the enthusiasm it created, was the cause of his final nomination. Whatever may have caused it, there could not have been a more acceptable name presented.

Seymour and Blair.

The nomination by the National Democratic Convention of two such distinguished men as candidates for President and Vice President render it only necessary to announce their names, for each have a national and enviable reputation.

Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR has long been recognized as probably the leading statesman of the country. His eminent abilities, his great experience, his tried statesmanship, his firmness and his character peculiarly fit him to discharge the executive duties incumbent upon the President in this critical and trying period of our country's history. The favorite son of New York, the compliment to the State is most worthily bestowed, and it is a just appreciation of the vote of that State at its last election.

The manner of the nomination was as complimentary as it was highly merited.—More than a dozen times during the last year Gov. SEYMOUR has positively forbidden the use of his name as a Presidential candidate. During the sessions of the Convention—nay, when State after State were casting their votes, with great unanimity and enthusiasm for him, he solemnly protested against the proceedings, and only yielded when a different course would have been most hurtful to the harmony of the party and the success of the ticket.—Never in the history of party politics in this country was a nomination more complimentary or worthily bestowed. The people of the great brotherhood of States will endorse it in November as will insure the triumph of the ticket.

General FRANK P. BLAIR is fully as well known as a soldier and statesman. The unanimity with which his nomination was made, the enthusiasm of the soldiers present, and the hearty endorsement given it by Generals HAMPTON, FORREST, KEMPER and others, who had fought him in the field, shows that his galiantry in war, and his statesmanship in peace, has made him friends in all parts of the Union. His nomination was due his section and in accordance with the wishes of the two thousand soldiers and sailors assembled in Convention in New York. These veterans will wake up the slumbering enthusiasm of their old comrades, which the desertion by GRANT of the principles upon which the war was fought and the victory won had lulled into sleep.

Gen'l BLAIR is a graduate of the University of this State, and among his old classmates and college-mates he has many influential friends in North Carolina who will vie with each other to insure the election of their old companion.

We have much to hope, both in our candidates and platform. We look for enthusiastic responses from all portions of the country, and we expect to see a canvass inaugurated in spirit and earnestness, and unsurpassed in the splendor of its victory for constitutional liberty and the progress and prosperity of the country. God grant that our expectation may be realized.

The Platform.

In publishing yesterday the telegraphic copy of the National Democratic platform, some most important omissions occurred. We publish it again to-day in its proper shape. It is a manly and noble declaration of principles, upon which SEYMOUR and BLAIR enter the contest. Upon the subject of suffrage, on taxing bondholders, on the payment of the debt in lawful money, and on the atrocious policy of the Radical party and Congress, it is explicit and bold. The whole platform is worthy the occasion and the great interests at stake. Its aim is not so much to secure a party triumph as to save the country from the frauds, corruptions and usurpations which are now undermining its strength and threatening its life.

"The platform," says the *National Intelligencer*, "requires no explanation or commentary. It speaks its own praise in the national creed which is laid down, and which, we venture to say, will enlist the sympathy and the active support of a vast majority of the American people. It will carry cheer to thousands of hearts, and rouse a feeling such as has not been witnessed for a quarter of a century. The fiat has gone forth. It is not a question of party, but of patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of old Whigs and moderate Republicans, who stood by their political organization while it was possible to adhere to it, have renounced all connection with Radicalism, and will go forward as zealous supporters of this noble cause."

Every word of the platform deserves to be treasured up, and we cannot too strongly commend it to earnest reflection:

PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranteeing the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort;—it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States.

And that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such land, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the People, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this Platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

Abbott and Estes.

The vindictiveness and cowardice with which these two "carpet-bag" representatives of New Hanover assail the people of this State in every effort made to petition Congress to remove the disabilities from the citizens of North Carolina by the Legislature, is in perfect keeping with the spirit actuating impudent interlopers in the South. Their only hopes of office and plunder is through the prostration of the intelligence and character of the State at the feet of the ignorant and worthless. Under the plea of loyalty, spirit of rebellion, and "taking the power from the hands of the Republicans," these two representatives of New England fanaticism denounce the good people of North Carolina in brainless and malicious invectives.

Abbott looks to the Senate as a reward for his course, while poor Estes hopes to pick up some crumb to supply the failing receipts of his income as Collector of Internal Revenue, which, since the abolition of the cotton tax and other changes in the law, is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." These men must be provided with good paying offices, and one failing, another must be conferred. So we expect Estes will "turn up" in something handsome soon.

The course pursued by the negro representatives of New Hanover, Galloway and Price, is in favorable contrast with that of the white members. They certainly have the advantage of the latter in talent, and we hope their example in other respects may not be altogether lost upon them. If Galloway and Price will persist in doing what is manly and proper, they may give some standing to "our" delegation.

Hon. George H. Pendleton.

The very large and flattering vote cast for this distinguished gentleman; the persistency with which his friends pressed his claims; the great concourse of his friends and neighbors in New York to urge his nomination, shows the hold which this young, able and bold statesman has upon the Democratic party. While his nomination, under all the circumstances, might not have been altogether popular, yet it would have created more personal enthusiasm than that of any other.

Mr. PENDLETON has much to be proud of in defeat. The confidence and friendship which has been demonstrated in his behalf points him out as personally the most popular leader in the United States. Mr. FENDLETON'S course, though ambitious of being the Democratic candidate for President, is in keeping with the exalted character which has marked his private life and given him the great popularity and magic influence which he possesses. Just previous to the assembling of the late Convention, he telegraphed to the Ohio delegation, then in New York, to see Gov. SEYMOUR and urge upon him to accept the nomination, and expressing his perfect willingness to withdraw in favor of any candidate deemed stronger than himself. The following is the telegram in full:

"CINCINNATI, June 25.—My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not there. I must say what I want by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe, in the good will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself.—Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

"Yours, truly,

"GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

"To Washington McLean, Esq."

During the progress of the ballotings, when his friends believed that the longer use of Mr. PENDLETON'S name would delay a nomination and probably disturb the harmony of the Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM read the following dispatch, at the same time withdrawing Mr. PENDLETON from the list of candidates:

"CINCINNATI, July 2.—Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.—My Dear Sir: You know better than any one the feeling and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the presidential nomination. You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote, or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the democratic party at the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it may be. If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name and pledge to the Convention my hearty, zealous and active support for its nominee.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. H. PENDLETON."

By this honorable and out-spoken course, Mr. PENDLETON has added to his strength. His ideas upon finance were probably rather in advance of the views of party leaders, and were very properly overshadowed at this time by the corruptions, frauds, outrages and crimes of the Radicals, and the dangers threatening the very life of the country through military tyrannies, and the subordination of the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government to the Legislative. But when these troubles are settled, and the political prosperity of the Union restored, there is no doubt that his financial reforms will carry the country by storm. They are founded in justice, and public opinion will demand their enforcement.

For the Journal.

Citizenship.

Well, Messrs. Editors, the Howard amendment has been adopted by the North Carolina Legislature, and a "Free Negro" has been metamorphosed into a "citizen" of the State, under the Federal Constitution.

Now, sir, calling a sheeps tail a sheeps leg, does not make it so; and I now propose, by your permission, to prove that *the tail* never can become the leg under the powers of the Federal Constitution, which every Legislator has taken a solemn oath to support, and if I do this the proof is conclusive that the party in power are either *ignorant* of their duty or *reckless* of the obligation they have assumed to support and *observe* the Federal Constitution. If the former, they should at once resign and give place to better men; but if the latter (which I cannot suppose), they are *entirely* unworthy of the public confidence.

I begin, then, by asking whether a "Free Negro" is a "Citizen." This to the South, as well as to the country at large, is an all-important question.

It has again, and *yet again*, been adjudicated by the highest Courts of the country that they are not citizens.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, *all* the States of the Union (except one) held slaves and the colored people generally were slaves, and such of them as were not exercised few, if any, political rights. They were not allowed to vote—they could not serve on juries—they performed no military duty—they were incapacitated from holding office or Legislative trust—they were *forbidden* to intermarry with the whites—they had no concern in the administration of justice, and no part in the details of local legislation.

I fearlessly ask if these slave-holding States (for mark, *all but one* held slaves) could have *intended* to apply the clause giving "equal privileges" to "citizens" in any State, to persons who in *every* State, were treated as a degraded "caste" of inferior rank? The thing is utterly preposterous and absurd.

The Constitution speaks of "citizens," of "free persons" and of "other persons." The colored free population were doubtless meant to be included under the designation of "free persons," as slaves and Indians were intended to be designated by the term "all other persons."

The Indians of North Carolina have as much right to share in the making of the laws of the State as the "free negro."—They (the Indians) are subject to the same constitutional disabilities as the free negro, and the highest tribunals of the country in New York in 1833, solemnly decreed that "Indians" were not citizens—(the Court of Errors of New York)—and in this respect they reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

In Connecticut it has been decided by Chief Justice Dagget (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) in the proceedings against Prudence Crandel, that "free blacks" were *not citizens*, within the meaning of the term, as understood and acted upon by the framers of the Federal Constitution.

In Virginia a similar decision has been made, and in Tennessee, in the case of the "State vs. Clairborn," it was *directly* held that "free negroes" are not in any of the States entitled to the "privileges and immunities" of "citizens;" and further, that a State (for political reasons) may constitutionally prohibit their coming into its borders. In 1841 the Attorney General of the United States gave his opinion that the "free blacks" *were not citizens*, within the intention of the act relating to the coasting trade.

In 1833 Connecticut passed a law directing that every *colored person* coming there to be instructed, should be removed.

Ohio in 1807 prohibited a "free negro" from settling in that State, unless he gave a bond in the sum of $500 for good behavior, and also that he should not become a pauper.

Indiana in 1838, and Michigan in 1827, and Illinois long previously, adopted *the same policy*.

In 1848 New York, by a large majority of votes, refused to confer on "free negroes" the elective franchise.

In 1786 Massachusetts declared that no white man should marry a negro, and yet the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1867, actually refused to prohibit it.

These disabilities go clearly to prove that the term "citizen" was only intended to apply to our republican freemen.

Now, I respectfully ask whether those *slave-holding* States in the Convention could ever have intended to apply the clause giving "equal privileges" to citizens in any State, to persons who, in *every* State, were treated as a degraded "caste" of inferior rank? No; the thing is utterly preposterous and absurd.

But it has been asked, "have not a majority a right to rule? Yes, they should rule; but in the language of the great Pitt, they should *so rule* as not to contradict the principles common to all. They should, with us, *so rule* as not to contravene the plainest principles of a *written* Constitution which all have sworn to support.

This, in *our* government, is as far as majorities have a right to go; for minorities have rights as well as majorities, and *written Constitutions* were made for the protection of minorities.

The evidence now produced upon the main question must be *conclusive* of the question at issue, unless you are prepared to reject all evidence and go back to a state of nature, where *might* makes *right*, to which state, indeed, it seems, we are making rapid strides. Yes, as *now* everything is in a chaotic state, the whole country *seems* to be in a disorganized condition, strongly resembling revolutionary France, in the days of Danton and Robespier, with *this difference* in favor of France, for the French had *intelligence*, but without any religious element to counteract the bad passions of men: whereas, (judging by those who make our laws) we are about to be overrun with *ignorance*, both in legislation, as well as in the judiciary of the country, and are far, *very far* from being surcharged with any very great degree of the moral element which I hold to be *more essential* than an unrestrained intelligence to the proper administration and observation of wholesome laws.

But I must stop the discussion, but would resume it if I thought it would be productive of any practical good effect.

"SENEX," FROM RICHMOND COUNTY.

The "Sentinel" and other papers agreeing with me in sentiment, that "this is not the best government under the sun," will please copy.

General Frank P. Blair Defines his position.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Colonel James O. Broadhead:

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as to what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown; or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

DEATH OF MATTHEW SHAW, ESQ.—We regret to learn of the death of this venerable citizen of the State, at his residence near Washington, on the 16th of June. Mr. Shaw was seventy years of age, and was an exemplary and useful citizen.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

"Convention cobblers" are the latest drinks.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. McLaughlin, of Iredell—"Go Sir, and ask my Constituents"—Liberal Views of Radicals—"The Fighting Parson"—Abbott, the "Carpet-bagger"—Brass vs. Brains, Malignity vs. Merit—The Senatorships—Abbott and his Aids, "Geo. Z. French & Co."—Holden and the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums—"Every Dog has his Day"—Chief Justice Pearson, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1868.

Dear Journal:—I do not know that I can interest your readers by many specific references to legislative proceedings, proper, since the date of my last communication. If I were asked to designate the most notable incident, I should particularize the little episode that occurred in the Senate when Mr. McLaughlin, the venerable and estimable Senator elect from Iredell (who has been detained at home, up to within a day or two past, by indisposition) presented his credentials. When asked by the pompous little man in the Chair, who goes by the name of "Lieut. Governer," if he was laboring under disabilities, he replied, with manly firmness, substantially in the language of Randolph, of Roanoke, on a memorable occasion, "Go, sir, and ask my constituents!" The little man aforesaid looked foolish, but some philanthropic Senator had compassion upon him (possibly it was Galloway), came to his relief, and moved the reference of Mr. McLaughlin's credentials to the proper committee. The cream of the joke is that Mr. McL. is under *no* disabilities, and can even take the iron-clad; but he did not choose to recognize the despotic and inquisitorial process which the Jacobins in the Senate have instituted in this matter